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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 180 No. 21 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. November 20, 1961

MOVES UP: Robert C. Hyatt, advanced to general manager of the Antara Chemicals Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. He had been the division's director of marketing.

MSG: Pfizer Jumps On the Gravy Train

Chas. Pfizer & Co. is the latest to jump on the monosodium glutamate gravy train. The New York firm will announce today (November 20) that it is entering what it calls monosodium glutamate's "growth market," with facilities at Groton, Conn.

Only last month, Commercial Solvents Corporation found the MSG market tasty enough to announce it was converting two big units of its biological production plant at Terre Haute, Ind., to make the flavor booster (OPD, 10/9/61).

MSG Production in US

1962	*24.0 million lbs.
1960	21.6 million lbs.
1959	19.9 million lbs.
1958	17.7 million lbs.
1957	17.7 million lbs.
1956	17.3 million lbs.
1955	16.5 million lbs.
1954	12.7 million lbs.

* Estimate.
Source: Tariff Commission.

Other producers include Great Western Sugar Company, Hercules Powder Company, International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, and Merck & Co. Reportedly, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company suspended production after 1960.

The six producers will share a market which totaled 22.6 million pounds in 1960 and will likely reach 26 million pounds in 1962. They must compete with imports, principally from Japan's Ajinomoto Company, said to be the world's largest maker.

Imports from Japan during the first

—Continued on page 59

Drug Probing on Prices Is Rigged, Hruska Claims

Senate hearings into drug prices have been "shrewly rigged" to tarnish the industry's reputation.

So charges Sen. Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska in a sharply worded counter-attack against the Kefauver subcommittee's charges of near monopoly and exhorbitant profits.

At a press conference in Somerville, N. J., last week, Sen. Hruska said the investigations into drug prices had but one objective:

"To establish some kind of specious justification for an industry-wide price structure, federally fixed, administered and controlled.

"That is to say, to convert a most productive segment of private enterprise into a public utility."

Chemical Process Dissolution Is Up for Stockholders' Vote

With Chemical Process Company now owned 95 percent by Diamond Alkali Company, CP stockholders today (November 20) are meeting in San Francisco to vote on a proposal to liquidate the company as a separate entity.

Under the proposal, shareholders other than Diamond Alkali would receive $15 a common share in the dissolution.

Alexis E. Post, president of Chemical Process, says the company would become the western division of Diamond Alkali and "it is planned that the division will take over some operations of Diamond Alkali in the west."

Organic Chemical Producers Rallied to Go All-Out in Fight Against Sweeping Tariff Cuts

Chemical makers are being rallied to mobilize all resources for next year's big fight against the Kennedy administration's proposed plan for across-the-board tariff reductions. Serious consequences, not only for the industry itself, but for workers and consumers alike, are seen if the plan passes congress. Pep-talking Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association for the coming scrimmage, Dr. Crayton K. Black of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., chairman of SOCMA's international relations committee, last week warned:

"The synthetic organic chemical industry is a key industry essential to the national security. It must continue a healthy existence or we will repeat our World War I experience."

Too-Liberalized Trade Policy the Villain

This would happen, he said, if under a too-liberalized trade policy, foreign nations became the sole or principal source of essential chemical products.

The administration plan would authorize the President to reduce tariffs on the basis of broad classifications in place of the present product-by-product negotiations.

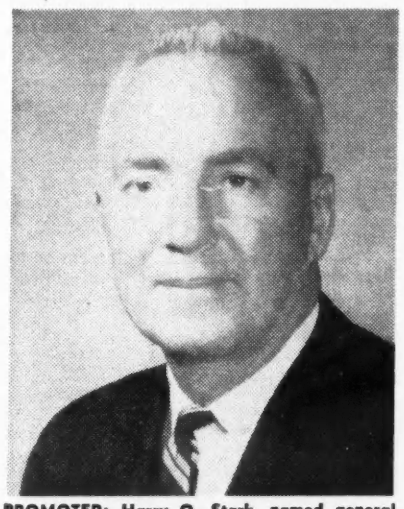
It would also make possible government assistance to industries, sections of industries or geographic areas which have been harmed by imports, by means of job retraining, loans and other subsidies.

"This permits the government to decide which industries are expendable," says Dr. Black. "Frankly we believe they are incapable of making such decisions."

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the group in New York, SOCMA's foreign trade spokesman pointed up the inconsistency of President Kennedy's call for a vigorous growth of domestic industry and his plan for liberalized trade.

"In our industry it is particularly important to sustain the research necessary for further growth. Scientists cannot be mothballed for use in an emergency but

—Continued on page 60



PROMOTED: Harry O. Stark, named general sales manager in the fine chemicals division of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N.J. He had been manager of pharmaceutical sales, a post which now goes to Edmund L. MacDonald.

Inert Pesticide Ingredients Get an Exemption Proposal

Sixty-eight inert ingredients of chemical pesticides have just been proposed by Food & Drug Administration for exemption from the food additives law. Reason: The pesticide formulations in which the ingredients are used, when applied to raw agricultural products in conformity with good agricultural practice, will result in no hazard to health.

Examples of the inert ingredients are materials used as diluents, carriers, solvents, surfactants, stabilizers, sequestering agents, buffers, safeners, thickeners, and miscellaneous components.

Fifteen more inert ingredients were

—Continued on page 53

Cowles Hints at Edge On Gluconic Products

Cowles Chemical Company this week is stepping into the gluconic acid and sodium gluconate business with what the Cleveland, Ohio, concern hints may be a crucial competitive edge. By air oxidiation of food-grade dextrose—in place of the standard fermentation method—a superior product will be turned out at its Joliet, Ill., plant, Cowles says.

Watching the debut with keen interest are Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York, kingpin of the business, and two other producers: Dawe's Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, and Industrial Biochemicals, Inc., Edison N.J.

Pfizer, by coincidence or not, a week ago cut prices of sodium gluconate 4½ cents a pound and gluconic acid 1½ cents a pound (OPD, 11/13/61).

Earlier this year, Industrial Biochemicals put on stream a gluconic-gluconate facility at Edison with a reported capacity of 4.5 million pounds a year.

Domestic sales of the two products are roughly estimated at "over" 12 million

—Continued on page 72

Chemical Marketing Cues . . .

38 SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE: What's causing the tight supply situation?

49 MALEIC, FUMARIC: Three big reasons for the price reductions.

61 FURFURAL: A chemical in search of a market takes on new life.

65 VAT DYES: This $45-million-a-year business holds its own.

Fertilizer Bidding: US in Policy Shift Heeds Producers

Officials of the Agency for International Development have had a change of heart and are not going through with plans to throw open the uncontracted portion of this year's fertilizer procurement program for Korea to worldwide competition.

As a result, American fertilizer manufacturers are to be given another chance to supply the fertilizer needs of Korea under the mutual aid program without having to meet the lower-priced offerings of Japan or other Free World nitrogen producers.

The about-face decision was made last week by Fowler Hamilton, head of AID (formerly the International Cooperation Administration), upon his return to Washington to find his desk covered with protests from senators, congressmen and the fertilizer industry against the change in the "Buy American'" policy that he proposed to thrust on the Korean fertilizer procurement program.

The November 15th Bids

Orders rescinding the policy change did not come in time to halt the submission of bids for the November 15 opening at Seoul, but it is understood that the Korean authorities have been instructed to award no contracts under these bid tenders until they hear from Washington.

Last Wednesday's bid opening was for the purpose of awarding contracts for the purchase of slightly more than $6 million of urea and ammonium sulfate—all that remained of a $17 million allotment made to Korea under the foreign aid program to buy fertilizers (OPD, 11/13/61).

The $17 million was originally intended to be spent only in the US in keeping with the "Buy American" policy written into this year's mutual aid program by congress to conserve US gold reserves.

But when Japan offered urea and ammonium sulfate at prices about 40 percent under American quotations, even though it was ineligible to bid, AID officials decided to re-advertise for these materials and invite Japan and other Free World suppliers to bid.

After AID backed down on this idea last week and decided to go along with the "Buy American" policy, it was not clear whether it would again call for new bids—with the invitations limited to American urea and ammonium sulfate suppliers—or award the contracts on the basis of the bids of last October 5, or consider only the bids of American suppliers at last Wednesday's opening.

The feeling in the industry is that so much has happened since the October 5 bidding that AID probably will re-advertise the $6 million purchase and give all American suppliers another chance at it.

Pennsalt Due to Receive A Process Patent on TFE

A patent covering a new commercial method for producing tetrafluoroethylene will shortly be issued to Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation.

The announcement, made by president William P. Drake in a speech to the Society of Financial Analysts in San Francisco last week, marks Pennsalt's second entry into the fluor-polymer field in the past twenty months. Vinylidene fluoride, tradenamed "Kynar," was introduced by Pennsalt in March, 1960.

Tetrafluoroethylene is a gas which can be polymerized into a high-performance resin, resistant to high temperature, chemical attack and all types of solvents.

Pennsalt's TFE is reported to be in advanced laboratory development, with pilot plant production slated to start in the near future.

Helium Contract Is Let, Completes Gov't Program

Department of the Interior has entered into its fourth helium purchasing contract—with Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.—for $13.7 million a year. The entire $47.5 million contracting authority originally made available by congress for the helium conservation program has now been obligated.

The Phillips Petroleum contract entails the purchase of 15.7 billion cubic feet of the gas over a twenty-two-year period. The company will build two plants in Texas to recover the gas:

—Continued on page 78

FDA's Advice to the States: Hurry With New Control Laws

Food & Drug Administration officials are calling on the states to get busy at once and enact a new set of food and drug control laws. They feel that the various legislatures have been dragging their feet in modernizing existing food and drug statutes and are urging the state health authorities and legal departments to stir up some action if they hope to cope with the problems that are certain to crop up in the sixties.

Speaking before an audience of state Attorneys General and health officials attending a National Conference on Antitrust Problems and Consumer and Investor Protection, in Washington, D.C., last week, William Goodrich, general counsel for FDA, said that twenty-two states are still trying to operate in this field with laws patterned after the old 1906 Wiley pure food and drug law.

The Thinking Is Still Old-Fashioned

Twenty-eight states, he added, have advanced their control laws to the level of the 1938 federal statute, but only a few have gone beyond that to enact laws in the area of food additives color additives, pesticides and labeling of hazardous substances.

One state (New York), he commented, has adopted amendments to its food and drug laws on food additives, but in so doing has done just the opposite of what the FDA would like to see done by the states. New York has limited the application of its law, he said, to those products which are not covered by the federal statute.

FDA would rather see the states adopt laws patterned after the federal statute, he indicated, because it is essential that the states and the federal government be able to work together.

Deputy Food & Drug Commissioner John L. Harvey also addressed the meeting on the federal food and drug law, reviewing the history of the statute down to the latest amendments dealing with hazardous house articles.

He explained that the law is not as all-embracing as it might appear because advertising of food and drugs is subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission, biologics are under the

—*Continued on page 72*

Silicone Chemicals Unit Goes on Stream for GE

A $1 million process plant for the production of new types of intermediate silicone chemicals has gone on stream at General Electric Company's silicone products department plant at Waterford, N. Y.

The facility is part of a current expansion program involving nearly $5 million in new plant and equipment.

Already completed is the company's $1 million silicone fluids finishing facility, which went into operation last winter. This facility is now producing finished silicone fluids, dispersions, emulsions and specialty products. The Waterford plant is a completely integrated silicone production operation.

Kolker and Frontier To Be Running Mates

Vulcan Materials Company has just bought up small, privately-owned Kolker Chemical Corporation, Newark, N.J., and is planning to make the new acquisition a running mate for another Vulcan subsidiary: Frontier Chemical Company of Wichita, Kan.

Vulcan's president, Bernard A. Monaghan, points out that Kolker's product lines both augment and complement the product lines of Frontier.

Kolker was picked up for an undisclosed amount of cash. In addition to being closely related product-wise, it will provide Frontier with East Coast manufacturing and marketing facilities.

Vulcan is headquartered in Birmingham, Ala., and in addition to its chemical interests is an important producer and

—*Continued on page 72*

Germans Use More Rubber

The consumption of synthetic rubber continues to rise in West Germany. Official statistics show that first half 1961 rubber products output was up 5.5 percent to 279,000 metric tons, with natural rubber falling to 51.8 percent of the total from 55.6 percent for all of 1960 and 66.1 percent for 1959. For all of 1960, rubber production was up 12.6 percent to 536,000 tons, with sales volume up 15 percent to $779.3 million.

Shell of Britain Readying Polyolefins Plant for Spring

Shell Chemical Company of Britain expects to start production of polyethylene and polypropylene at Carrington next March or April. Capacity of the plant, combined for the two polyolefins, will be 30,000 tons a year.

Shell sees no sales difficulty in marketing these plastics. N. A. Ileff, managing director, predicts the present estimated $560-million-a-year UK plastics market will expand to nearly $1.7 billion in the next decade.

ICI Cuts Penicillin Tags

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of England, is cutting the price of its injectable penicillin by about 10 percent. This follows reduction in price for other ICI antibacterial drugs.

The Week's Price Changes

Carnauba Wax, Lavender Oil, Potassium Acetate Advanced. Casein, Fumaric Acid, Litharge, Maleic Anhydride Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Carnauba Wax, No. 3, refd, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 53).
Lavender oil, 35-37 percent, 40c. per lb. (p. 51).
Lead acetate, crystals, 3c. per lb. (p. 57).
Linseed meal, extracted $1 per ton (p. 53).
expeller, $1 per ton.
Peanut meal, $4 per ton (p. 53).
Potassium acetate, NF, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Vanilla beans, Mexican cut, 35c. per lb. (p. 51).
Mexican whole, 45c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Azelaic acid, 1c. per lb. (p. 61).
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 63).
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 53).
Corn oil, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
refd., 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Fumaric acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 49).
Lead, monosilicate, 45c. per lb. (p. 63).
Lead, red, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Maleic anhydride, 1c. per lb. (p. 49).
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 50c. per lb. (p. 51).
redistilled, 50c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $7 per ton (p. 53).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 51).
Tung oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 18, 1961	Nov. 11, 1961	Nov. 19, 1960
113.80	113.95	108.57

Pesticide Mart Abroad Beckons

With the exception of soybeans, there's not a single major US market for agricultural chemicals that is not exceeded several times over abroad. In cotton, for example, US acreage of 12 million compares with 65 million acres overseas crying out for chemical treatment. This is the lure for US pesticide makers, but how to crack the market? There are some key technics, says John A. Field, which American firms can learn from the the Germans, whose small domestic market has spurred the world's most successful export drive.

Mr. Field, vice-president of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, points out that the top German firms support their chemical exports with trained technical specialists, their own distribution systems assuring controlled outlets, and credit terms suited to local needs.

Further, the German firms use aggressive marketing technics, based on close study of the advantages and limitations of competitive products: "They move quickly to meet competition in advertising, personnel and price."

Though holding no monopoly on research, Germany appears to other eyes to dominate chemical research, creating the impression "that distributors over the world would do well to ally themselves with a German firm."

Enjoying a large, growing and protected domestic market, US pesticide makers

—*Continued on page 66*

IN NEW POST: Dr. David J. Mann, appointed director of research in the Reaction Motors Division of Thiokol Chemical Corporation. He had been manager of the company's chemistry department.

Synthetic Methanol Works Is Being Built in Austria

HIAG-Werke of Austria is building a synthetic methanol plant at Fischamend, near Vienna, with a capacity of 10,000 metric tons a year based on natural gas. Austrian consumption of methanol last year was more than 12,000 tons, with imports from Russia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy predominating.

Another Austrian petrochemical project is Danubia Petrochemie which is building a plant to produce 6,000 tons of polypropylene a year. About 10-20 percent of this is expected to be sold in Austria with the balance going to exports.

Wyandotte Lets Contract

Fluor-Singmaster & Breyer, Inc., New York-based subsidiary of Fluor Corporation, Ltd., has been awarded a contract to design, procure and construct a propylene oxide plant for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation. The unit will be located at Wyandotte's complex in Wyandotte, Mich. Installation of the plant will begin soon and completion is scheduled for July,1962.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

DCAT Chooses Chairmen..... 55
Organics Trade Fight Tariff Cuts..... 3
SAACI, Chemical Buyers Slate Meeting 7

Government News

Drug Probe Scored by Hruska..... 3
Drugs Seized by FDA..... 7
FDA Urges New State Laws..... 4
Fertilizer Bidding Policy Reversed..... 3
Gov't to Buy DDT..... 5
Helium Contract Let to Phillips..... 3
Inert Pesticide Chemicals: Exemptions.. 3
Phosphate: Leases on Submerged Lands. 5
Public Health Service Reports on TB.... 58
Tin Bids to Be Opened by GSA..... 7
TVA's Fertilizer Scheme a Success..... 7

Industry News

Algass Fuel Supply Buys Firm..... 65
Allegheny Starts Sodium Silicate Unit.. 7
Allied in Petrochemical Venture..... 5
Allied Stock Listed on Coast Exchanges.. 40
AviSun Introduces High Slip Film..... 64
Celanese Markets Bottle..... 64
Chemical Sales: September..... 36
Chemway to Acquire Weco..... 5
Cities Service Acquires Firm..... 65
CO_2 Price-Fixing Pleas Told..... 66
Cowles Enters Gluconic Business..... 3
CP Dissolution Up for Vote..... 3
Cresylics Capacity: 1962..... 5
Cutter Pays Out $1 Million in Damages.. 5
Drug Research Expenses to Rise..... 59
Eastman Offers Gasoline Additive..... 40
J. & G. Sets Up Division..... 58
Kimble Glass Offers Lab. Equipment.... 58
Kolker Acquired by Vulcan..... 4
Koppers Offers New Latex..... 64
Koppers, Others Expand in Tar Acids.... 5
MSG Production Slated by Pfizer..... 3
Pennsalt TFE Process Wins Patent..... 3
Petrochem, Chemical Output: 1955-1970. 7
Petrochem Investment Seen Rising..... 7
Polyethylene Compound Marketed..... 64
Polymer Membrane Developed..... 64
Richardson Forms New Chemical Unit... 41
Silicone Unit on Stream at GE..... 4
Sun Unveils Research Lab..... 7
TB&C Revises Resin Prices..... 64
Tidewater to Build Gas Plant..... 72
Upjohn Forms Animal Health Sales Unit 7
Wyandotte Lets Contract..... 4

International News

Aluminum Men Offer Trade Plan..... 60
Ammonium Sulfate Dumping Denied.... 66
Britain: National Planning for Chemicals 5
Drug Unit Opened by Merck..... 5
GAF Case Encouraging to Interhandel.. 7
German Rubber Consumption Rising.... 4
ICI Cuts Penicillin Price..... 4
India's Fertilizer Demand to Burgeon.... 7
Nopco Acquires Canadian Firm..... 5
Ohio Oil Forms Int'l Unit..... 65
Pesticide Marketing O'Seas Discussed... 4
PVC Plasticizer Offered by Permanoid.. 5
Shell Readying UK Polyolefins Unit.... 4
Synthetic Methanol Unit in Austria Due. 4

Personnel News

Antara Advances Hyatt..... 3
Cowles Appoints Black..... 5
Goodrich Names Parker..... 40
Hoffmann-LaRoche Elects Stark..... 3
Hooker Appoints Macon..... 7
New Jersey Zinc Names Young..... 5
Thiokol Appoints Mann..... 4
Ultra Chemicals Elects Ritter..... 66

Market Reports

Acids..... 38
Agricultural Chemicals..... 48
Aliphatic Organics..... 61
Aromatic Chemicals..... 52
Botanical Drugs, Gums..... 57
Coal Chemicals..... 49
Coating Materials..... 63
Drugs..... 57
Essential Oils..... 51
Fats & Greases..... 54
Fertilizer Materials..... 48
Fine Chemicals..... 57
Heavy Chemicals..... 38
Industrial Organic Chemicals..... 61
Metals, Nonferrous..... 38
Naval Stores..... 64
Oil Cake and Meal..... 72
Oils..... 53
Paint Materials..... 63
Pesticides..... 48
Petrochemicals..... 61
Petroleum Derivatives..... 65
Protective Coating Materials..... 63
Spices..... 52
Trade Name Chemicals..... 65
Waxes..... 72

General Features

Advertisers' Index..... 73
Association Meeting Dates..... 36
Bids Wanted..... 55
Classified Advertisements..... 72
Coal Chemical Output..... 50
Crude Oil Stocks..... 65
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials..... 36
Imports..... 55
Obituaries..... 42
OPD Price Index..... 4
OPD Reports From Europe..... 5
Washington Talks It Over..... 36

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Phosphate: For Divers

Chemical companies of a mind to dive for their phosphates will have quite a lot of room in which to splash around.

Following through on his plan for offshore mineral development on the West Coast (OPD, 7/24/61), Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall now says the government will offer some 80,000 acres of submerged lands off the coast of Southern California for competitive phosphate leasing on December 15.

The leasing—for phosphorus-rich pebbles and boulders lying on the bottom of the sea—will be the first federal mineral leasing on the Pacific Coast Outer Continental Shelf. It represents the first undersea phosphate mining venture on federal lands.

The mining will be done in about 600 feet of water some forty miles off the coast of California, about midway between San Diego and San Clemente Island.

At least one company—Collier Carbon & Chemical Corporation of Brea, Calif.—has shown an interest in going after the submerged phosphorite (pebble phosphate) deposit. Collier's plan is to use a vacuum cleaner method to pick up the phosphate pebbles.

The minimum bonus bid will be $3 an acre for any tract, and no bid for less than a full tract will be accepted. Twelve of the tracts are 5,760 acres in size, while the remaining four vary from 1,440 acres to 4,320 acres.

Associate Director Harold R. Hochmuth, of Interior's Bureau of Land Management, explains that leases will be issued for ten years

—*Continued on page 42*

Koppers, Jefferson Lake, Pitt-Consol Bring Tar Acids Business to a Boil

The tar acids business is boiling up to a new pitch. Cresylic acid capacity, both coaltar and petroleum, is scheduled for a hike of nearly 18 million pounds following announcements of expansions by the tar products division of Koppers Company at Follansbee, W. Va., and the chemical division of Jefferson Lake Sulphur Corporation at Greens Bayou, Tex. At the same time, Pitt-Consol Chemical Company says it has put on stream a plant at Newark, N.J. for production of alkylated phenolics and mercaptans. The unit is located adjacent to the company's 25-million-pound-a-year cresylic plant.

UNIT HEAD: Thomas C. Young, named head of the newly-formed commercial development group of New Jersey Zinc Company. He had been associated with Cresap, McCormick & Paget, management consultants.

Koppers says it will increase its Follansbee plant by 25-30 percent. Outside trade sources say Koppers is capable of producing as much as 34 million pounds per year of cresols now, provided it can get the tar to distill.

*Cresylics Capacity: 1962**

Coaltar:	
Allied, Frankford, Pa.	30
Koppers, Follansbee, W. Va.	45
Pitts. Chemical, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Reilly Tar, Chicago	4
US Steel, Clairton, Pa.	20
Petroleum:	
Jefferson Lake, Houston, Tex.	28
Mobil, Beaumont, Tex.	3
Pitt-Consol, Newark, N. J.	25
Productol, Santa Fe Springs, Calif.	10
Shell, Wilmington, Calif.	5
Total	173

* Millions of pounds. California Chemical Company reportedly produces for captive use only.

With a 30 percent increase, this would bring cresylic capability up to more than 45 million pounds. The Jefferson Lake petroleum cresylic unit at Greens Bayou is now reckoned at 22 million pounds annually; a 30 percent boost in output would bring it to more than 28 million pounds a year.

There's a catch to both cresylic ex-

—*Continued on page 72*

Allied and LPG Firm In Petrochem Venture

Deal in Allied Chemical Corporation on the Gulf Coast petrochemical boom. Allied, an old-line processor of coaltar chemicals, will integrate backwards into petrochemical raw materials through a $40 million to $60 million joint venture with Union Texas Natural Gas Corporation, of Houston, Tex.

The two firms have formed Allied-Union Texas Petrochemical and set plans for a major petrochemical complex, Louisiana's second largest, in the Baton Rouge metropolitan area.

Plant completion is slated for the spring or early summer of 1963.

Principal products of the new facility

—*Continued on page 58*

PVC Plasticizer Offered By Permanoid of England

A new polyester plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride coatings has been developed by Permanoid, Manchester, England. The company claims the new product allows the PVC coatings to be hard, yet flexible enough for forming and manufacturing processes.

Permanoid says the coatings can be used on metal, cloth, hardboard and other base materials and are expected to last in salt air for at least twenty years.

OPD Reports From Europe

Britain's Chemical Business Is Facing Guinea Pig's Future With the Economic Planners

The British chemical industry is a good bet to be one of several starters (others: steel and automobiles) under the aborning National Economic Development Council, the proposed UK experiment in national economic planning. Now being hotly debated are details about the planning, composition of councils and committees, status of experts and advisers and the important point of where NEDC fits into the government structure. But it's almost certain that British industry, labor and government will soon get together on some kind of central national planning.

Impetus for the planning, which is winning approval in principle from industry executives who assume the NEDC won't have much explicit power, comes from Britain's recurrent economic crises and a rate of growth falling steadily behind that of the continent.

ICI Chairman Attacks Plan

S. P. Chambers, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and an economist with long government tax experience, roundly attacks the idea, though, that national planning or an NEDC itself will solve Britain's problems. Planning is no substitute for sound economic policy and cannot solve the basic economic difficulties British industry faces, Mr. Chambers says.

This key chemical industrialist—and as head of the largest company in Britain a powerful spokesman for all industry—takes a position on planning that is widely shared. He agrees that planning in the sense of a company's sharing and cooperating in the development of demand and output forecasts is a good thing, provided the planning council doesn't have detailed controls over industry.

In the British chemical industry, planning in this sense of sharing through some central committee forecasts is seen as a potentially powerful tool for avoiding the woes of over-capacity. Sir William Garrett of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., notes that the industry has already started some long-term planning in association with the Board of Trade.

It is understood, though details have not been disclosed, that one piece of planning already done with the Board of Trade is a long-range forecast of plastics consumption coupled with an outline of capacity expansion for the industry. Originally a ten-year plan, this plastics planning project is reported to have been stretched into a twelve-year plan.

The successes of the French central Commissariat du Plan are being used as a main argument for central planning in Britain. The Commissariat is now putting forward its fourth "plan" since the war calling for a 24 percent overall gain in

—*Continued on page 47*

CHEMICAL SALES V.P.: Frank F. Black, elevated from general manager of its chemical division to vice-president in charge of chemical sales by Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nopco of Canada Purchases Canadian Aniline & Extract

Nopco Chemical Canada, Ltd., a subsidiary of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N.J., has purchased Canadian Aniline & Extract Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, for an undisclosed amount of money.

All outstanding shares of stock, held by W. P. Gudgeon and his family, have been acquired by Nopco. Mr. Gudgeon, founder and former president of Canadian Aniline, will remain as a consultant and as a member of the firm's board of directors.

Canadian Aniline will operate as an independent subsidiary. Harry A. Batley, who is president of Nopco Chemical Canada, becomes president. Fred E. Brown, who is a vice-president of Nopco of Canada, also assumes the post of vice-president in charge of operations for Canadian Aniline.

Gov't Is About to Buy DDT (47 Million Lbs.)

The government will be in the market shortly for a big supply of DDT—possibly as much as 47 million pounds—for the 1962 malaria eradication program of the World Health Organization.

Details of the procurement plan are still being worked out by the Agency for International Development (AID)—formerly International Cooperation Administration (ICA)—but invitations may go out to industry for bids within a week or ten days.

The 47 million pound purchase, if made at one time as now contemplated, would be the largest single purchase of DDT for the WHO program since its beginning. It would be but part of the total purchases expected to be made for this program, however.

While all recipient countries are yet to be heard from, it is expected that the 1962 program will involve no less amount of DDT than did the 1961 program when

—*Continued on page 59*

Chemway to Acquire Weco

Chemway Corporation, Wayne, N. J., manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics will merge with Weco Products Company, Chicago, producer of toothbrushes and other toilet goods, subject to approval by Weco stockholders. Terms call for exchange of two shares of Chemway stock for each share of Weco stock. At present prices, this represents a purchase of over $8 million. Chemway would be the surviving company.

Drug Plant Is Opened By Merck in Venezuela

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has opened a pharmaceutical plant in Caracas, Venezuela, which the company calls "the most modern of its kind" in the country.

This brings to seventeen the number of countries outside the United States in which Merck has manufacturing operations. The new facility will make a wide range of products for human health.

Cutter Out $1 Million in Damage Suit Settlements

Out-of-court settlement last week of fifteen more polio vaccine damage suits against Cutter Laboratories for $1.7 million leaves only six cases still pending—and the Berkeley, Calif., drug company $1 million poorer.

Cutter officials say settlements to date have involved payments of more than $3 million, which is $1 million in excess of the company's insurance.

However, the fifty claims lodged against Cutter as a result of paralytic polio allegedly incurred through use of its 1955 vaccine amounted originally to more than $10 million.

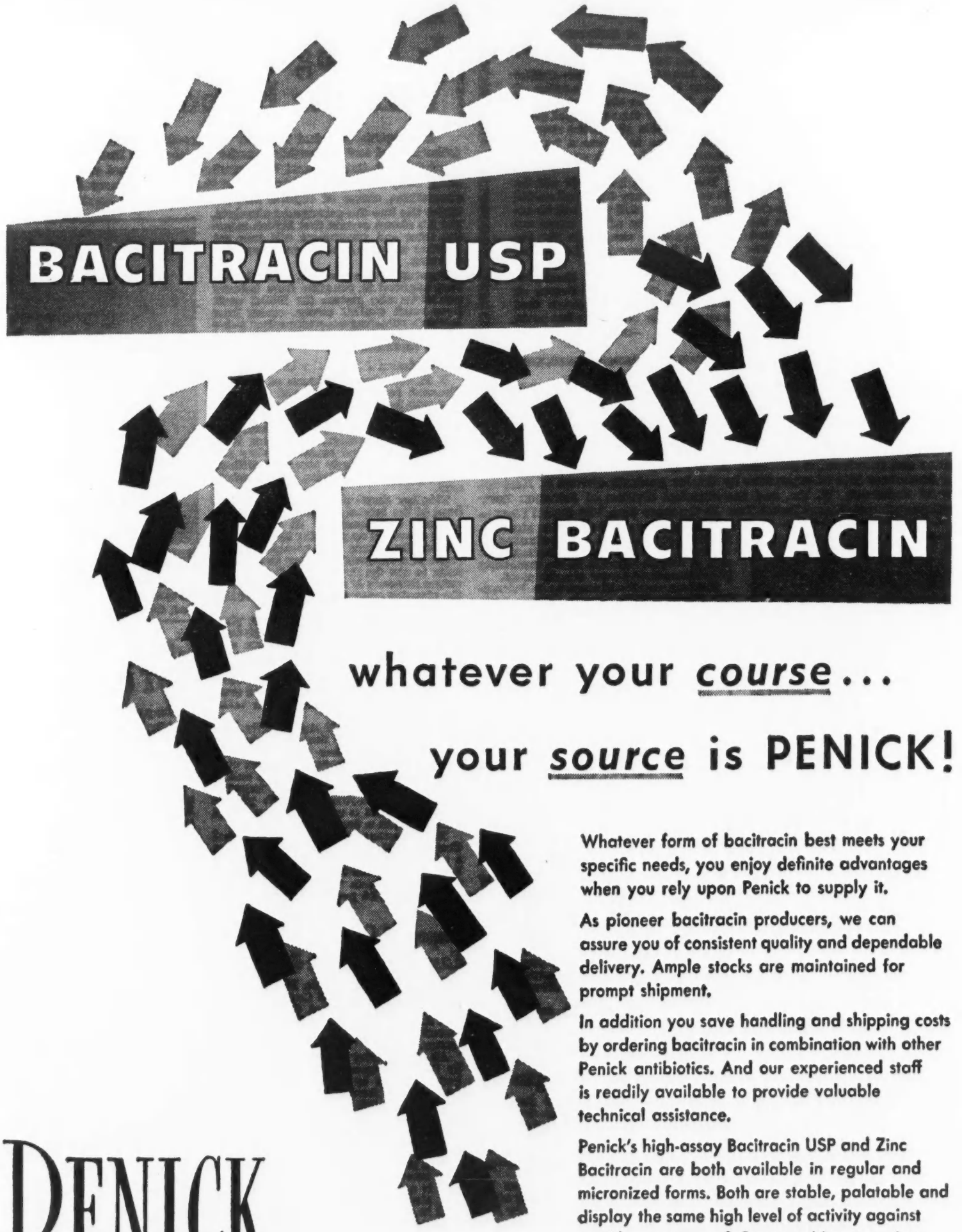
The uninsured $1 million in payments will be met from funds secured through a bank loan.

"This gives us a different problem financially," says president Robert R. Cutter, "but we have licked difficult problems before and we can lick this one."

Cutter decided to seek out-of-court settlements when jury after jury, though exonerating the company of all blame, held it responsible on "implied warranty-liability without fault"—a still controversial legal doctrine.

Under implied warranty, a company is responsible for injuries resulting from use of its product even though it has been in no way negligent in producing it.

Mr. Cutter notes that in the cases that reached trial, "jury after jury determined that Cutter Laboratories followed all government regulations and the best scientific procedures" and that the company "was free of all negligence and incompetence."



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LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

IN SALES POST: C. E. Cain, promoted from assistant technical director to sales manager by Alco Oil & Chemical Corporation.

Allegheny Starts Up Sodium Silicate Plant

Amerace Corporation, through its Allegheny Industrial Chemical Company division, has just started to turn out sodium silicate in commercial quantities at its brand new and fully-automated chemical plant in Butler, N.J.

Production is placed in the neighborhood of 10,000 tons a year. Not enough to upset the market, observers feel, but still a factor to be considered.

The sodium silicate facility cost more than $250,000 to build, and is the third plant constructed in a chemical expansion program that Amerace started in Butler four years ago. (Plants to manufacture silica gels and magnesium silicate were built in 1957 and 1959, respectively.)

John R. Carlson, division general manager and chief operating executive, says the new sodium silicate plant has no duplicate. The entire facility can be run by one operator, he points out, adding that plant output can be doubled, if necessary, "within a minimum of time and with a small capital investment."

Mr. Carlson notes that Allegheny Industrial's move into sodium silicate production was prompted by two factors: an excellent market potential in the northeast and the company's extensive captive use for the product.

In the New York metropolitan area, he explains, one of the chief uses of sodium silicate is in the manufacture of soaps and detergents.

Mr. Carlson adds that Allegheny Industrials's own consumption of the product had tripled since 1958. He describes sodium silicate as "the basic and most expensive raw material" in the division's production of magnesium silicate and other non-soluble silicates and silica gels.

In recent years, Allegheny Industrial has been pioneering in the development

—Continued on page 42

Upjohn Forms Sales Unit For Animal Health Products

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has formed a new marketing unit, Michigan Agricultural Company, Richland, Mich., to sell products designed for the livestock and poultry industry.

"Albamix," an antibiotic for treatment of staphylococcal infections of turkeys, is the first product to be marketed by the new unit. It was introduced by Upjohn earlier this year.

Manager of the new company is Dr. J. T. Bryan, who has been head of poultry products for Upjohn since March.

India's Fertilizer Consumption: A Trickle Will Become a Flood As Part of the Five-Year Plan

India, which hardly knew what fertilizer was before the days of World War II, will be using the material in almost unbelievable quantities when the proposed Five-Year Plan terminates in 1965-66. Here are the consumption goals: 1 million tons of phosphatic and about 200,000 tons of potassic. And, just by way of comparison, this was the old fertilizer goal before the war: a mere trickle amounting to 20,000 long tons of nitrogen.

As interested as the country is in using fertilizer, it is also interested in making its own. For one thing, Indian officials realize that if they have to bring in steadily rising amounts of fertilizer they will also be increasing the drain on foreign exchange.

There is one alternative to increased production, it is pointed out, and that is reduced use of fertilizer. But the government, already pushing hard for more and more food production, is hardly likely to allow such a choice.

Indian Fertilizer Potential Immense

And if the Indian consumption goals look high, say the experts at the Department of Commerce, who have put these figures together, they are merely a drop in the potential bucket. For the Indians today are using only about two pounds of plant nutrients to the arable acre. And only about 5 percent of the country's farmers use the stuff at all.

It is estimated that the 1960-61 year's production of nitrogen will amount to 116,000 tons. The estimate on phosphatic content fertilizer is 58,000 tons.

Recently, the consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers has been consistently higher than output, reaching 192,000 tons in 1959-60. However, there has been a cutback in superphosphate production, brought on by the low demand and the scarcity of sulfuric acid.

As far as the potassic fertilizers are concerned, consumption was 29,000 tons of potash content (K_2O) in 1959-60, demand being met entirely by imports.

The demand for nitrogenous fertilizers, which is estimated at 464,000 tons for the 1960-61 year, exceeds supply from all domestic sources by at least 50 percent. But the government hasn't increased the imports because of foreign exchange shortages. However, it is pointed out that superphosphate and the potassic fertilizers have not shared the same popularity.

At present the rated annual capacity of nitrogenous fertilizer facilities is 247,700 tons, with approximately 95 percent of this capacity in five plants owned by the government.

The largest of these is at Sindri, Bihar, and has a capacity of 117,000 tons. Am-

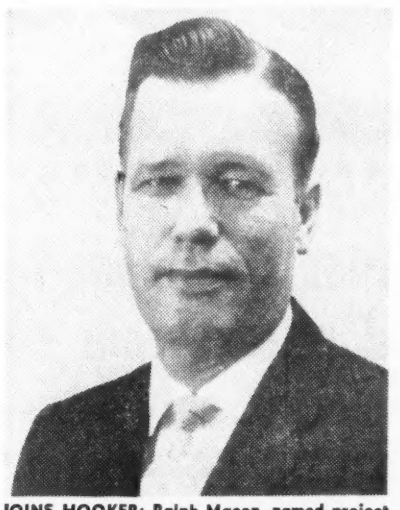
—Continued on page 41

Sun Opens a Big Lab For Synthetic Organics

Sun Chemical Corporation has opened a new corporation research center for synthetic organic chemistry at Carlstadt, N. J. The center, thirty minutes from Sun's New York headquarters, will be devoted to long-range investigations in synthetic organics, and the discovery of new uses for polymers in printing inks, chemical coatings and paints.

Other initial projects will be development of improved adhesives for the building industry, photocopying research, research on surfactants, and the adaptation of novel materials such as alpha-olefins to "wider uses than currently realized."

At dedication ceremonies last week, Sun president Norman E. Alexander pointed out that the packaging industry, Sun's major single customer, has expanded by 25 percent in the past five years. Sales by Sun to the packaging industry grew 300 percent in the same period.



JOINS HOOKER: Ralph Macon, named project manager for international development with the international division of Hooker Chemical Corporation. Since 1952 he had been with Atlantic Refining Company.

GAF and Interhandel: Is US Attitude Softer?

Is Washington softening up its attitude in the General Aniline & Film Corporation case? They seem to think so in Switzerland, home of Interhandel, the holding company which claims ownership of GAF.

The Swiss are basing their judgments on what US Attorney General Robert Kennedy is reported to have told Dr. Alfred Schaefer, president of the Union Bank of Switzerland, a financial house which is believed to have a big stake in Interhandel.

According to the reports, Mr. Kennedy said he was not averse to an amicable settlement. As soon as that information became known, Swiss speculators jumped the stock of Interhandel sharply. Shares in Zurich zoomed from 4,200 Swiss francs ($975) to 5,000, and then dropped back to settle at 4,900.

The US government, according to the Swiss rumors, opposes return of the com-

—Continued on page 40

SAACI and Chemical P.A.'s Team Up on Feb. 1 Meeting

Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents and the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will jointly sponsor an all-day meeting Thursday, February 1, at New York's Commodore hotel.

The day-long program will be devoted to talks and panel discussions covering various phases of chemical marketing and purchasing.

Co-chairmen of the meeting are J. N. Conover of Sonneborn Chemical & Refining Corporation, representing SAACI, and Albert J. D'Arcy of Union Carbide Corporation, representing the P.A.'s.

Petrochem Race: Annual Investment Is Going Higher

"Refining or Petrochemicals: Which Will Win?" That was a question asked last week at the Chicago meeting of the American Petroleum Institute by Henry G. McGrath and Luther R. Hill, of M. W. Kellogg Company, New York.

And here is what the speakers had to say about it:

"Petroleum refining is becoming more like a series of gigantic petrochemical operations. The roles of chemistry and catalysis are prominent in both areas. Petrochemicals now amount to one-third of our total chemical production.

A $6 billion Industry

"For the past few years, the annual investment in new plants and facilities for the petrochemical industry has been greater than for the petroleum refining industry. This condition is expected to continue. The total assets of the petrochemical industry are valued at $6 billion."

The Kellogg men presented the audience with a chart showing what they called "the magnitude of the petrochemical industry relative to that of the chemical industry."

Here are the comparative figures:

Year	Petrochemicals Output (Billion Pounds)	All Chemicals,* Output (Billion Pounds)	Petrochemicals, (Percent of Total)
1955	32	135	24
1956	35	143	25
1957	38	148	26
1958	42	165	25
1959	50	180	28
1960	60	190	32
1965†	100	265	38
1970†	135	330	41

* Basic and intermediate chemicals manufacture.
† Estimated.

Explaining further, the presentation went on to note: "This year petrochemical production is expected to be close to 65 billion pounds. Petrochemicals will probably comprise 33 percent of US chemical production in 1961."

Then, looking back as far as 1955 and as far ahead as 1970, Messrs. McGrath and

—Continued on page 42

Drugs Seized by FDA; Lot Numbers Taken Off

Food & Drug Administration has made the first seizure under its new regulations requiring that prescription drug labels bear lot control numbers.

The drugs seized were 10,000 0.25 milligram tablets of "Serpasil," a product of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., and two thousand 0.5 grams of "Gantrisin" tablets made by Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.

The seizure was made November 6 at the G & G Drug Company, Chicago, which is owned by David Greenberg.

Control numbers of the drugs involved in the action had allegedly been scraped off or otherwise removed from the labels. Th government charges that removal of the number caused the drugs to be in violation of the food, drug and cosmetic act.

FDA says that lot control numbers are necessary to trace the manufacturing his-

—Continued on page 66

Tin Bids to Be Opened

General Services Administration will open bids November 29 on the sale of 875 long tons of pig tin from the inventory of the old Texas tin smelter. The tin is stored at Wardell, Ohio, and is being offered in lots of ten tons each for eighty-five lots of grade A and one lot of twenty-five tons ot grade B.

TVA's Fertilizer Experiment Is Stamped O. K.

Tennessee Valley Authority, experimenting for five years with its plan to make new agency-developed fertilizer materials available to industry, has just decided that the whole thing is a big success.

So reports Dr. L. B. Nelson, manager of agricultural and chemical development for TVA.

Several years ago, responding to industry requests, TVA's board of directors began offering limited quantities of its new materials to private manufacturers, thus enabling them to determine the value of the materials in the production of higher-analysis fertilizers.

Twenty-four plants used the TVA fertilizers offered the first year. By the past (1961) fiscal year, the list had grown to 124. These plants used just under 2,000 tons the first year and 56,623 tons in 1961. Distribution went to fifteen states the first year and to twenty-nine states in 1961. TVA offered three products in the program in the first year, ten in 1961.

"Although the activity gained rapidly in popularity, plants using the materials are concentrated for the most part in the midwest and south. Large areas in the west and in New England have not yet participated," Dr. Nelson reports.

"TVA's facilities speeding adaptation of the latest fertilizer technology might prove beneficial for fertilizer manufacturers in these regions, as it has elsewhere.

"Probably no TVA material in the last couple of years has been more favorably received than was the 10-34-0 liquid base solution. Some forty-one plants in seventeen states received this high-analysis solution last year under annual contracts for use in producing their own formulations. Additional quantities were used in these and other states in other

—Continued on page 41

Meeting Dates
May Be Found
On Page 36

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		Tanks*	PRICE Dms. C.L.	Dms. L.C.L.	Terms of Shipment
ALCOHOLS					
Butanol	lb.	.155	.18	.195	frt. alld.
2-Ethylhexanol	lb.	.18	.205	.22	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
2-Ethyl Butanol	lb.	.28	.30	.3075	f.o.b. Shipping Point
Hexanol	lb.	.33	.35	.3575	f.o.b. SP
Isobutanol	lb.	.13	.155	.17	frt. alld.
Isopropanol, 91%	gal.	.42	.58	.68	frt. alld.
Isopropanol, Anhydrous	gal.	.46	.62	.72	frt. alld.
Methanol	gal.	.30 gal.	.515	.615	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
Methanol	gal.	.29 gal.			f.o.b. SP
Methyl Amyl Alcohol	lb.	.145	.17	.185	frt. alld.
Primary Amyl Alcohol	lb.	.1775	.2025	.2175	frt. alld.
Propanol	lb.	.115	.14	.155	frt. alld.
Proprietary Solvent † SYNASOL Solvent †	gal.	.56	.72	.83 (Under 950 gal.) .77 (Over 950 gal.)	frt. alld.
KETONES					
Acetone	lb.	.07	.095	.11	frt. alld.
Diacetone Alcohol, AF Grade	lb.	.13	.155	.17	frt. alld.
Diisobutyl Ketone	lb.	.145	.17	.185	frt. alld.
Ethyl Butyl Ketone	lb.	.34	.36	.3675	f.o.b. SP
Isobutyl Heptyl Ketone		.2725	.2925	.30	f.o.b. SP
Isophorone	lb.	.225	.25	.265	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
Mesityl Oxide	lb.	.125	.15	.165	frt. alld.
Methyl Acetone, syn.	gal.	.445	.605	.705	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	lb.	.125	.15	.165	frt. alld.
Methyl Isoamyl Ketone	lb.	.175	.20	.215	frt. alld.
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	lb.	.145	.17	.185	frt. alld.
ESTERS					
Butyl Acetate	lb.	.145	.17	.185	frt. alld.
Butyl CARBITOL Acetate	lb.	.2875	.3075	.315	f.o.b. SP
Butyl CELLOSOLVE Acetate	lb.	.195	.22	.235	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
CARBITOL Acetate	lb.	.2525	.2725	.28	f.o.b. SP
CELLOSOLVE Acetate	lb.	.17	.195	.21	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
2-Ethylhexyl Acetate	lb.	.345	.37	.385	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
Ethyl Acetate 85-90%	lb.	.125	.15	.165	frt. alld.
Glycol Diacetate	lb.	.30	.32	.3275	frt. alld.
Isobutyl Acetate	lb.	.1275	.1525	.1675	frt. alld.
Isopropyl Acetate	lb.	.115	.14	.155	frt. alld.
Methyl Amyl Acetate	lb.	.145	.17	.185	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
Methyl CELLOSOLVE Acetate	lb.	.27	.29	.2975	f.o.b. SP
Primary Amyl Acetate	lb.	.165	.19	.205	frt. alld.
Propyl Acetate	lb.	.1225	.1475	.1625	frt. alld.
Tetraethyl Osthosilicate	lb.		.65	.665	frt. alld.
GLYCOL-ETHERS					
Butoxy Ethoxy Propanol	lb.	.1925	.2125	.22	f.o.b. SP
Butyl CARBITOL	lb.	.2825	.3075	.3225	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
Butyl CELLOSOLVE	lb.	.195	.22	.235	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
CARBITOL Solvent	lb.	.20	.225	.24	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
CELLOSOLVE Solvent	lb.	.185	.21	.225	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
Hexyl CELLOSOLVE	lb.	.4725	.4925	.50	f.o.b. SP
Methyl CARBITOL	lb.	.185	.21	.225	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
Methyl CELLOSOLVE	lb.	.185	.21	.225	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
Phenyl CELLOSOLVE	lb.			.75	f.o.b. SP
UCAR Solvent LM	lb.	.185	.21	.225	frt. alld. (East Terr.)
UCAR Solvent 2LM	lb.	.195	.22	.235	frt. alld. (East Terr.)

* Tanks—4,000 gal. minimum—Prices effective as of date of publication.
† For shipment in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, a differential of 5 cents per gallon should be added.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 17 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low many be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 1.90 — 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. allid ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs. ton lots, frt. allid, lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. allid lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., c.l., divd. E 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, divd. E 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, divd. E 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret dms., l.c.l., divd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .70 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .71½- —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.25 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. 1.26 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .73 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .74½- —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .07 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. allid ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, frt. allid ..... lb. .35 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. allid lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms. 1,000 lbs., frt. allid. lb. 1.22 —
Acetophenone, cns. dms ..... lb. .42 — 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.40 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. 1.54 - —
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst (20, 40 mesh), powd (80 mesh) 250-lb dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb higher.)
Freight equald. shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. allid. E of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. allid E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks frt allid E of Denver. lb. .33 —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. allid. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. allid. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. allid. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS
Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 — .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .40 —
tech., esterification, tanks, frt. allid lb. .38 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bromide

Acrylic acid, tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis .... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., divd ..... lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .31¾- —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.60 - 2.80
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
dl-Alanine, dms. 100-lbs or more, f.o.b works lb. 5.25 - —
dms. 1-99 lbs., same basis lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib dms. c.l., t.l. divd lb. .99 - —
fib dms. t.c.l. divd lb 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS
Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb 1.50 — 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. allid lb. 28.80 — 28.90
Soln. 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb lots, frt allid lb. 6.50 — 6.55
2½% dms frt allid lb. .95 — 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. divd. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .34 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs or more, works lb 1.50 - —
55-lb cbys., 1,045 to 4,[illegible] lbs works lb 1.55 - —
55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs works lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb 17½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

allid.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
		dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	oz	ounce
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
		Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
approx.	approximately	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
artif.	artificial	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
		i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range			SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	imp.	imported		
C.	centigrade	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	indust.	industrial	S.E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
		l-	laevo	secs	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
		lb	pound	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less carlots	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises			t.l.	truckloads
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	t.w.	tankwagons
cs	cases	m.p.	melting point	USP	U.S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen		
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	vis	viscosity
d-	dextro	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	neut	neutral		
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled			whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextro-laevo	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w.w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 — 3.43
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 — 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb .60 — 70
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. 35 — .40
powd. cs. ..... lb 60 — .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. 75 — —
powd., kgs. ..... lb .85 — —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. 3.25 — 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0530- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0655- .0830
Aluminum acetate, basic, fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Aluminum chloride coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran. dms. works lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼ —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¼ - .19¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, t.c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0330- —
Light, bgs., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .08 —
bgs., t.l., to c.l., works ..... lb. .09 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .10 —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV fib. dms., works lb. .82½ —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79¼ —
gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib dms. contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt. allid lb. .2610- —
50-lb pigs, 10,000-lb lots frt allid. lb. .24 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste lining extra-fine, 200-lb. dm., dlvd lb. .70 - —
Standard lining, dms lb. .47½- —
Aluminum powder lining, extra-fine, 250-lb. dm., dlvd lb. 1.12 - —
Standard lining, dms lb. .82 - —
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic ctns., c.l. lb. .39 —
ctns., t.c.l. ..... lb .40 — .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 —
ctns., t.c.l. ..... lb. .40 — .44
Tribasic ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 —
ctns., t.c.l ..... lb .40 — .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 — —
bulk c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.80 —
bgs. t.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.30 — 6.30
USP, gran., 400-lb dm., works. lb. .30 —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz 6.50 — 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms frt. allid lb 1.57 —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.35 — 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls. 100% basis lb. 1.15 — 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb 1.72 —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. allid lb 2.15 — 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. allid lb 3.00 —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt allid lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allid lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. allid. lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb 2.05 - —
dms smaller lots. lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. allid. lb. 1.25 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. allid lb 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton. 92.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt equald. E. of Rockies ton 94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton 95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 —
bgs. t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 - 12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .43 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 22.86 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 24.11 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.50 - —
Ammonium dichromate dms. works lb 42 — 43
Ammonium bifluoride dms dlvd lb 2145 — 2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms c.l. t.l. frt equald lb 44 —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb .46 —

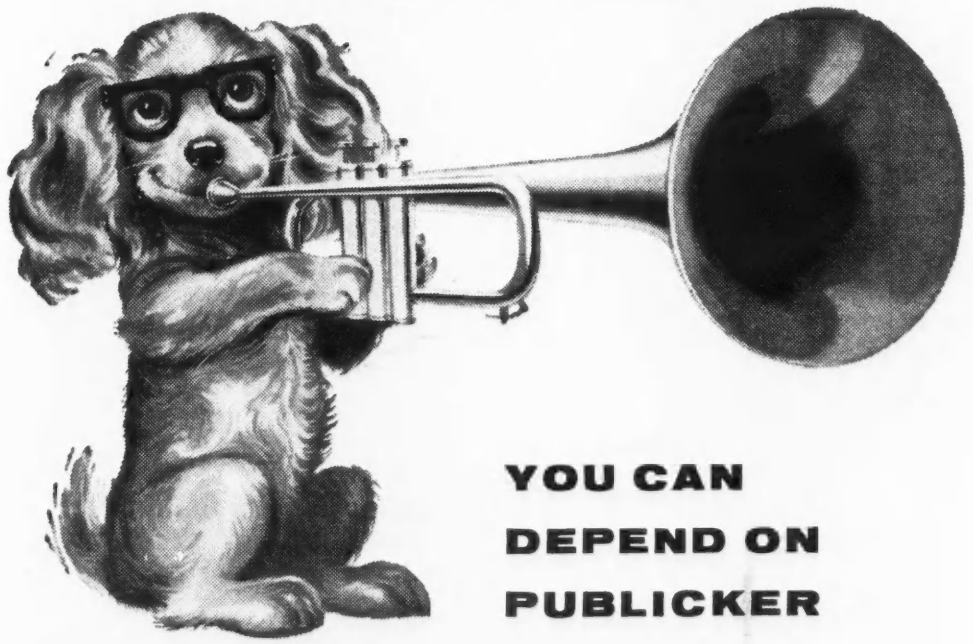
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms, c.l. lb. .15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran, bgs, c.l. works, 100 lbs 6.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm lb. .20 - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous)
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b works lb 4.51 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .21½ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. 19½ - —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.25
bgs, l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400 lb dms. 15,000-lbs works, lb. 1.35 - —
400-lb dms, 2,000-lb contracts, work lb. 1.36 - —
400-lb dms, works lb. 1.37 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.67.00 - —
dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.44.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price, ton.67.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb dm, f.o.b works E lb. .28½ - —
Tech., powd. 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.15.27 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.16.52 -18.52
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF., V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech. bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼ - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼ - .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - .27

Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton.32.00 - —
Purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .09½ - —
Ammonium sulfate, large granular, bulk, c.l. works ton.35.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt equald., 100% basis, ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst. dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .26
Tech, soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, 6lb. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, 6lb. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, 6lb. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms. c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. .18½ - .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½

Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Syn., oxn process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 45½ - —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
Primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .19½ - —
1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks, works lb. 60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. 71 - —
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Anethol, tech., dms. lb 80 92
USP, cns, dms. lb 1.05 —
Angelica root, bls lb .90 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Anise seed, Turkish, bgs lb. .30 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb 1.50 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½ - —
dms, l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. 70 - —
bbls, l.c.l., same basis lb. 73 - —
Electrical grade, bgs, l.c.l. same basis lb 1.10 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .32½ - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .31½ - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2c. higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb dm., same basis lb. 74½ - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb 55 70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls lb. .27 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine (free base, dms., 10-kilo 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.64.80 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls lb 75 —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07¼
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b works lb 48 - —
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. 36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb 75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms, 100-kilos kilo. 5.60 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo. 5.85 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.47.00 - —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J. ton.93.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.50.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.47.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½ - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon refy. gal. 09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins oz. Nom.

you're doggone tootin'



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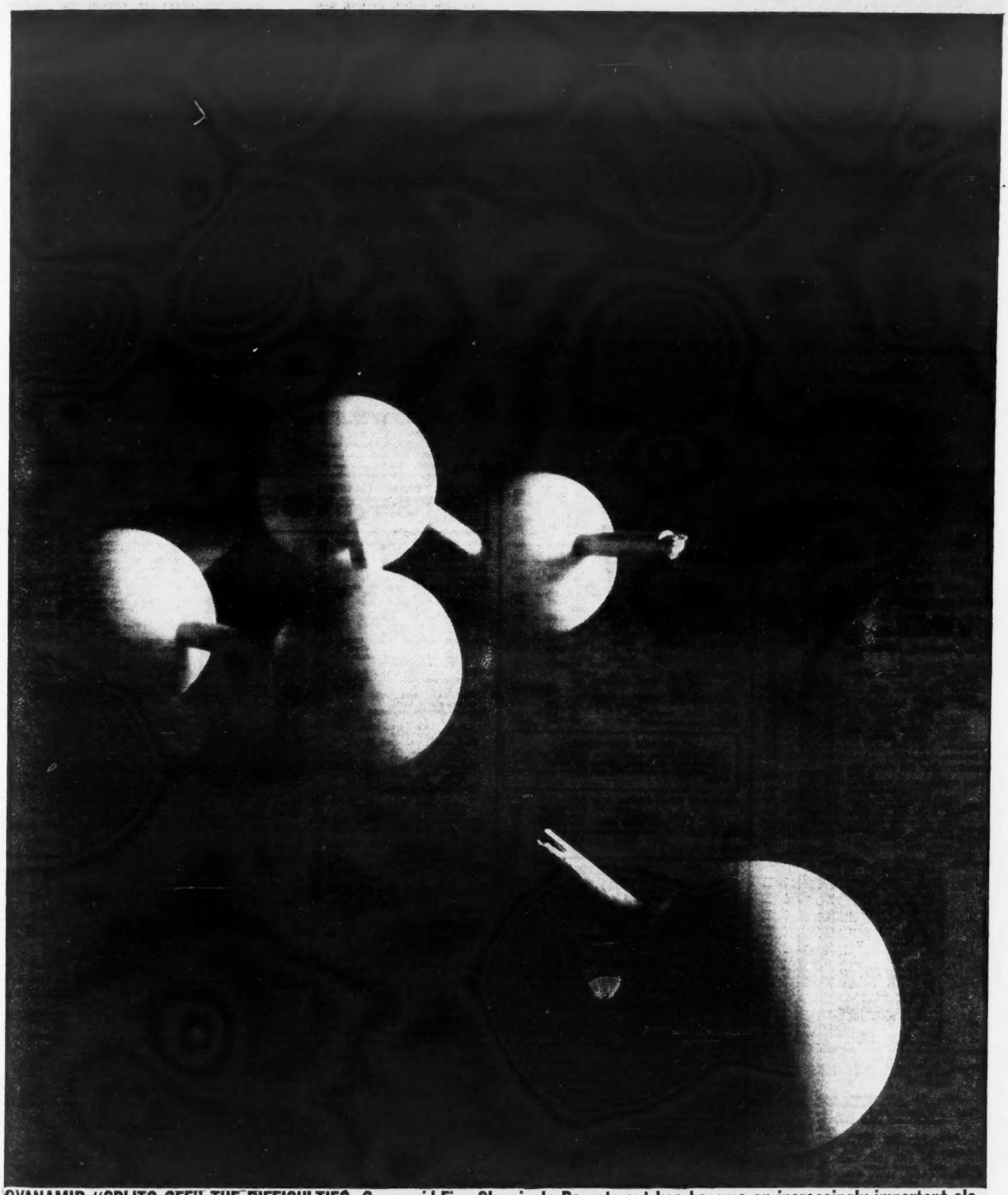

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Atropine sulfate, USP, bots, 10 oz. lots oz. 5.25 • —
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .36 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .37 • —

B

Bacitracin, sterile, over 500,000,000 units 50,000 units. .90 • —
non-sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .65 • —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried bgs lb 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb 1.00 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb dms, f.o.b. works lb 4.50 • —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb dms. lb 4.75 • —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 111.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton 126.50 • —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton 176.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 196.00 • —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb .23 • —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 • —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equaid, lb. .38 • —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equaid ton.208.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l. frt equaid ton.218.00 • —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt equaid 100 lbs.11.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equaid 100 lbs.11.75 • —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.c., dlvd. lb .17 • —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equaid ton275.00 • —
dms, l.c.l., t.l.l. frt equaid ton.285.00 • —
Barium peroxide, dms, frt equaid lb .20 —
Barium stearate, ctns, c.l. frt alld, lb .41 • —
ctns, l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm. lb. .19 • —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l. works, ton.100.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.30.00 • —
95-75% bgs., mines ton.30.00 • —
white, water-grd, paper bgs, c.l. St. Louis ton.60.00 60.25
paper bgs., ex whse New York ton 84.85 —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, lb. 100 lbs 2.35 —
chys, l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 3.75 • —
NF, Dominica, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 3.60 • 4.50
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .65 .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .53 • .54
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .57 • .58
Central American, bgs lb. .55 • .56
Chilean, bgs. lb. .59 Nom.
Refd. USP, bleached white, bricks 100-lb ctns lb. .67 • .69
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .66 • .68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .60 • .62
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 • .61
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .25 • .30
Belladonna root, bls lb. .35 • .38
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs, c.l., mines ton.14.00 • —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 • —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.93.40 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton.97.16 • —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 • —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l lb. .44 • —
Benzene, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:
Baton Rouge, La. gal. .31 • —
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 • —
Birmingham district gal. .31 • —
Chicago district gal. .31 • —
Cleveland district gal. .31 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 • —
Menncqua, Colo. gal. .31 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 • —
Port Arthur, Tex. gal. .31 • —
St. Louis, Mo. District gal. .31 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 • —
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l. consignment, dlvd, gamma-unit. .0075 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.21 • —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb 2.55 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb 3.40 • —
Benzocaine, dms, 100-lbs. frt alld. lb. 3.25 • —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 • —
bbls, dms, 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 • —
Benzoic acid in bags, ½c. lower.

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum Sumatra cs. lb .32 —
Benzophenone dms lb 1.35 1.40
Benzotriazole, tech dms, 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.95 • —
Benzotrichloride, cbys, drs lots or more, frt equaid lb. .21 • —
cbys, smaller lots frt equaid lb. .23 • —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .22 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb .23 • —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c. cns, dms lb. .54 • —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .54 • —
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb dms. lb. .62 • —
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt equaid lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.80 4.00
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb 1.25 • —
12-49 dms., same basis lb. 1.35 • —
1-11 dms., same basis lb. 1.90 • —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.70 1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb 8.20 8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots lb. 1.30 1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.65 1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb 56.50 • —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb 56.50 • —
Bergamot oil, nat, NF, Italian cns lb 11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphtol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 • —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns lb. 1.50 • 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Bismuth chloride, tars lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs, ton lots lb 2.25 —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 200-lb dm. lb 2.25 • —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.92 • —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.70 • —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb dm. f.o.b works lb 3.98 • —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb 5.37 • —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb dm. f.o.b., works lb. 3.10 • —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works lb 4.15 • —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b works lb. 4.40 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 • —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt, 70,000-lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .31 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .32½- —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb .50 .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs, c.l., works ton 160.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 170.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 215.00 • —
Blood, dried 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton 5.50 • —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .80 • .85

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 • —
Peruvian, dms. lb 1.65 • —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 • —
Resinated, bbls lb 1.50 • —
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 100.00 —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .1750- .2225
l.c.l., works lb .1950- .2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb. higher.
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate, precip).
Borax, tech, anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 • —
bgs, ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.67 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.91 -10.91
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 —
Tech., gran., decanydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 • —
bgs, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.31 • —
bgs, smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 6.56 • 8.56
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 —
Tech., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.12 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.37 • 9.37
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 —
USP, powd., bgs, c.l., works ton 54.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.82 • 9.82
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
Boric acid, tech, anhyd, 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton 335.00 • —
bgs, ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago 100 lbs.21.27 • —
Tech, anhyd., 99%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.22.52 -24.52
cryst, 99.9% bgs, c.l. works ton.163.50 —
Tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.67 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.12.92 -14.92
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, dms., c.l., works ton.188.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.13.17 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.14.42 • —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.112.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.78 • —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.10.03 -12.03
dms, c.l., works ton.137.00 —
dms, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.29 • —
dms, smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.11.54 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.106.00 • —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.20 • —
bgs., smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.10.45 -12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.71 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.96 • —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb. 2.75 • —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 • —
100-lb. cyls, works lb. 1.70 • —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 • —
cyls., t.t.l. works lb. .70 • —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 • —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. .32 —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .31 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .48 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equaid lb. 1.93 • —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.25 5.35
Brucine, cns. oz. .75 • 1.10
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. .65 • .85
Buchu leaves, bbls lb. .60 • .65

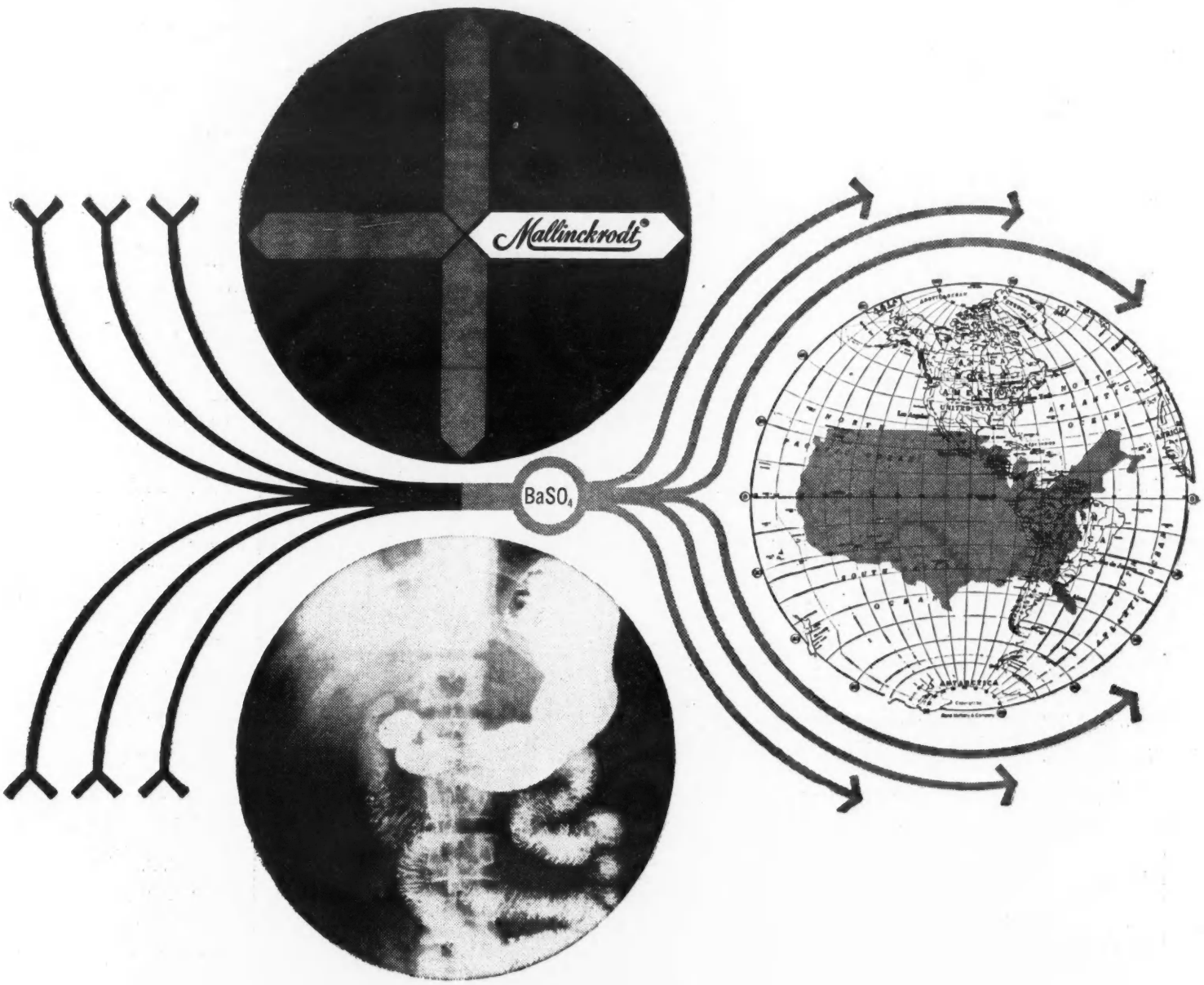
BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd cyls, c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
Butene-1, tanks, works lb. .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks, works lb. .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld, E lb. .37½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 • —
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tank, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd, E lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl cyclohexyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .25 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. ald., E lb. .26½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000 - 1,999 gals., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .22½- —
Butyl isodecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .26 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000 - 1,999 gals., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .22 • —
Butyl lactate, dms, c.l. frt. alld, E. Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .26 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000 - 1,999 gals., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .22 • —
Butyl oleate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .27
tanks, same basis lb. .24 • —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, CP, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • .29½
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
tech., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¼- .26¾
tanks, same basis lb. .23¾- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47½- —
te., t.t., same basis lb. .45 • —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms, dlvd lb 4.75 • —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol)
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)
1,3 Butylene glycol, dms, c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23¼- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • —
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .54 • —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb. 5.55 • —
Light shade, bbls, same basis lb 4.65 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 • —
Medium, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.90 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 • —
Yellow, all shades, bbls, frt alld, E. of Rockies lb. 3.02 • —
Cadmium chloride, 400-lb dms., f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.56½- —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs, dlvd lb. 1.60 • —
Cadmium nitrate, purif cryst, 400-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs, f.o.b shipping point, lb. .94 • —
400-lb dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .90 • —
Cadmium mercury lithopone orange, deep shade bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.73 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls same Basis lb. 2.03 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.95 • —
Red, medium light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.88 • —
Red, maroon shade, bbls, same basis lb. 2.11 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb. 2.84 • —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Red, dark shade, bbls, same basis lb. 2.64 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls, same basis lb. 2.31 • —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 2.08 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades bbls, frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.27 • —
Caffeine, NF citrated, dms, 100-lb lots or more, lb 2.70 • —
USP, syn., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.25 • —
hydrous, powd., 150-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 2.25 • —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.40 • —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Redist., USP, cns lb 1.90 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb .34 —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works, gram .54 • —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 • —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib dms, 100 lbs. or more, frt adjusted lb 3.10 • —
Calcium bromide, NF, bars, 100 lbs. or more lb. 1.10 • —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600 lb dms, c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 • —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.10.50 —
Chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -38.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -53.50
medium, bgs, c.l., works ton.38.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 -53.00
Surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.42.00 -44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.57.00 -59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.117.50 167.50
bgs, l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, cpnc, flake or pellet 94-97% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equaid ton.39.30 • —
Flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equaid ton.32.00 • —
Liquor, 40% tanks frt equaid ton.12.50 • —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid ton.38.00 • —
Purif., grac, dms lb 27 —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equaid ton.30.50 • —
dms, l.c.l. works frt equaid ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran, dms. lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 • —
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb. 1.95 • —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb dm., ton lb. 73½- —
USP powd, 100-lb dm. ton lb. 66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms, works, lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, nigh test, gran 45-lb. cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs 27.50 • —
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.39.50 • —
Calcium hypophosphite, dms, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 • —
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works, lb. 4.27 • —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., t.o.b. works lb. .43 .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 • —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equaid lb. .30 • —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, 1 kilo or more kilo 20.00 • —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms lb 1.24 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equaid 100 lbs. 8.25 • —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., Bonnie, Fla, frt. equaid ton.81.00 • —
bgs, c.l., t.l., f.o.b Texas City works ton 75.50 • —
Feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equaid ton.97.65 • —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equaid ton 107.65 • —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.



NEW MALLINCKRODT BARIUM SULFATE PLANT

Announcing the opening of our new barium plant in St. Louis, which will enable us to supply current and projected needs of the medicinal market for the foreseeable future . . .

Nearly 50 years of barium sulfate manufacturing and engineering experience went into the many technological improvements of this fully-automated plant.

Now on stream . . . the continuous-process design provides high-quality, high-speed manufacture of better barium products.

MALLINCKRODT, St. Louis 7, Missouri
New York 8, New York
Montreal 1, Quebec

Calcium Phosphate—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs. frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip. bgs., c.l., works. frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .34½- —
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb more.
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs or more f.o.b. warehouse N.Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb .45 - —
Calcium silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb .40 - .44
Calomel NF mild, powd. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 4.32 - —
NF mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb. 5.67 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 3.70
Camphor, syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more. lb. .45 - —
USP, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .57 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .81 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .82 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .32 - .50
White, dms. lb. .24 - .40
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb 5.00 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb 7.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .57 - .59
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .61 - .63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh 8c higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
powd. bgs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd. bgs. lb. 2.50 - —
Capric acid, dms lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Caprolactam monomer, flake, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. frt. equald. lb. .49 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
molten, tanks, same basis lb. .46 - .462
Caprylalcohol 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —

Caprylalcohol, sec., 92-96%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber, beads, bulk, c.l. works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. or dlvd lb. .16¼- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bulk, c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or ex whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bulk, c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bulk, c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. ex whse lb. .12½- —
pigment, high color beads, bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or ex whse lb. .87 - —

Carbon black, medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .0450- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.t. frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb 40.00 - 43.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 3.15 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.00 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.60 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.45 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.95 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .56 - .58
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .64 - .65
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .72 - .74
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots lb. .55 - .57
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, ton lots lb. .57 - .59
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .65 - .66
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots. lb. .88 - .90
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots. lb. .90 - .92
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 57.60 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 72.00 - —
b-Carotene, pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns kilo 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaport lb. .18¾- .19⅛
Australian, same basis lb. .21 - —
New Zealand, same basis lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .24 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
t.w., same basis lb. .22½- —
Cassella acid, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .28½- —
"B," bls. lb. .27½- —
"C," bls. lb. .25½- —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .27½- —
"B," bls. lb. .26½- —
"C," bls. lb. .25¼- —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2710- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2860- —
tanks lb. .2510- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2560- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2425- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2825- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3025- —
raw, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2200- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2300- —
tanks lb. .2000- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., c.l., lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Castor oil, imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks, New York lb. .16 Nom.
No. 3, tanks, same basis lb. .15¾- .16
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15⅛
75%, dms. works lb. .19 - .19⅛
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .41¼- .43¾
Split, dms. lb. .33¾- .34¾
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 —
Castoreum nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. Nominal
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic)
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic)
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 3.30 - 3.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Celery seed oil lb 12.00 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., c.l. dlvd E lb. .36 .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs dlvd. E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).

Every drum that bears your company name carries more than your product. Pride, reputation, prestige and customer good will are riding along, too. That's why you should insist on Tri-Sure Drum Closures *all the way* — Tri-Sure Flange, Tri-Sure Plug, and Tri-Sure Cap-Seal. Tri-Sure is your insurance that the contents are perfectly safe from leakage, contamination, tampering and substitution. The recipient knows, when he sees a Tri-Sure Closure, that the contents are free from impurities and in the quantity specified. Remember this — unless you have *all* genuine Tri-Sure components you stand to lose everything you hoped to gain by specifying Tri-Sure in the first place. Insist on Tri-Sure.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO., INC. • 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York

Factories: Chicago, Ill. • Linden, N.J. • Australian Branch: Villawood, N.S.W. • Subsidiaries—Canada: Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catherines, Ontario • Brazil: Tri-Sure S/A Industria E Comercio, Sao Paulo • Mexico: Compania Mexicana Tri-Sure S/A, Naucalpan, E. De Mexico • Argentina: Tri-Sure Argentina S.R.L., Buenos Aires.

Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.57	—
bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.59	—
(Cellulose gum prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.)			
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.40	—
77% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	1.85	1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.15	—
Cetyl alcohol NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	—
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48½	—
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian,	lb.	.95	1.10
Roman, cs.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots	lb.	350.00	—
Charcoal, activated NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35	.35½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.59
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).			
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).			
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	80.00	—
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00	—
20-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant,	ton.	90.00	—
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis	ton.	86.00	—
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns	lb.	4.70	4.90
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	3.21	—
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).			
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
jars, 500-lb. lots	lb.	1.03	—
jars, 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.05	—
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.66	—
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.16	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
125 cps. ctns. c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
300 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.80	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area, same basis	lb.	.12½	.13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.25	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald, same basis	100 lbs.	4.15	—
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	4.35	—
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	5.35	5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	6.25	7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., dms., c.l	lb.	.23½	.25½
dms. l.c.l.	lb.	.24½	—
Tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.03	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.77	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.03	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.93	—
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works.	lb.	2.25	—
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.86	—
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99	—
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld	lb.	1.07	—
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.08	—
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.14	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465	—
dms., l.c.l. frt equald	lb.	.0515	—
tanks, frt equald	lb.	.0415	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher			

o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.25	—
Choline chloride, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.25	—
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.23	—
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.43	—
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.44	—
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	—
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.35	—
Chrome orange prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.			
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.35	—
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	.31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).			
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.10	—
Chromium fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.51	.53

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt alld.	lb.	1.20	—
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.44½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45¼	—
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	1.15	—
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.25	—
NF, yellow broken, ngs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots	lb.	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots	lb.	1.50	1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde dms.	lb.	.80	1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.55	—
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs	lb.	.64	—
Cinnamon bark oil, bots	lb.	55.00	74.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	2.00
Citral, CP, bots	lb.	4.65	5.55
Extra, bots	lb.	5.00	7.25
Syn., dms.	lb.	6.10	6.65
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29½	.30
bgs. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½	.31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½	.28½
bgs. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	.28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots	lb.	.29	.29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb higher			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms.	lb.	1.05	—
Formosan, dms.	lb.	1.15	—
Citronellal, bots. dms.	lb.	1.40	1.60
Citronellol bots. dms.	lb.	1.90	2.50
Synthetic, dms.	lb.	1.70	—

Civet, artif., bots	lb.	13.75	15.00
Nat. bots	oz	8.50	15.00
Clay, ball, dom. airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50	21.50
crushed shed moisture bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton	8.00	11.25
imp. airfloated bgs., c.l. Atl port	net-ton	43.00	47.00
lump, bulk, Atl port	net-ton	31.50	37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. air floated, 99%. 325 mesh, Georgia bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	17.00
Georgia bgs., l.c.l. works	ton.	13.50	22.50
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long-ton.	23.00	35.00
white, powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock	net-ton.	50.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse	net-ton.	60.00	70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars New Jersey and New York	gal.	18	—
Group 3	gal.	12375	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	145	—
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.205	—
Group 3	gal.	154	—
Houston Texas	gal.	.17	—
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
1.6, tech. solid dms frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
1.7 tech., dms frt alld.	lb.	2.42	—
Clove bud oil, USP, dms.	lb.	2.55	—
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.36	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.39	—

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"One-supplier dependence . . . no matter how good that supplier . . . is clearly a dangerous practice" — says Howard F. Roderick, President, Miles Chemical Company.

We used to depend on just one supplier for citric acid. For obvious reasons, we didn't like it. We felt fire, floods, process problems could cripple our supplier's ability to serve.

To beat this "one-supplier" situation we began manufacturing citric acid to fill our own needs. And we built plenty of extra capacity — an investment exceeding $12 million — to help relieve other users from supply pressures.

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New York, N.Y. – MUrray Hill 2-7970

C-12-1

Clove leaf oil, crude, dms..... lb. 1.10 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs., 23,000 lbs., dvld. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - .46
65% low or medium vis. bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100% basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .42 1.00
CMC, purif, high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are ½c. per lb higher and are on a dlvd basis.
Coaltar crude resale to soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd. resale indust. dms. c.l., ex whse gal. .35 —
dms. l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 —
tanks works gal 20½ - —
Coaltar pitch aluminum, bulk, Works ton 42.00 —
Carbon, bulk works ton 42.00 - —
Indust., bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Core Duls works ton 40.50 —
Fiber bulk works ton 48.00 —
Roofing 140-155 F. Federal Specification RP-381, Type I tanks, works ton 41.00 —
Cobalt acetate 25.4% Co. dms. dlvd lb 1.04 —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb nhls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 4.90 —
Cobalt blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Cobalt blue (imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate 48% Co. powd., bgs. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.97 - —
Cobalt linoleate fused 8½% Co., dms lb. 71½ —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .44 - —
Cobalt metal 98% dms. f.o.b carrier lb 1.50 —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 48¾ —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. nhls dlvd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide black ceramic grade, 72½ 73½% Co., kgs., dlvd E of Mississippi R lb 1.15 —
70-71% Co kgs. same basis lb 1.12 —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate powd. 32.1% Co., dms. dlvd lb 1.35 —
Cobalt resinate fused 3% Co. dms lb. .38½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb .64 —
Monohydrated, 33% Co. dms., dlvd lb 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate 6% Co. dms. dlvd lb 44 - —
Cocaine, USP, ens. 100 oz lots, f.o.b works oz 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, ens. 100-oz lots f.o.b works oz 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. 20 .22
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .62 - .67
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York, tanks, Pac. coast lb. .12½ - —
refined, deod., dms lb. .18 .19
Coconut acid oil, c.t. dms lb. .22½ .24
tanks lb. .19 —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. 22½ .25
tanks lb. .20 —
Cod oil, gms. spot to .08½ .08⅝
Codeine, NF, ens. 100 oz lots oz 13.25 —
Codeine hydrochloride, ens. 100-oz lots oz 11.75 —
Codeine phosphate, USP, ens. 100-oz lots oz 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, ens. 100-oz lots oz 10.75 —
Cod liver oil, USP, dms gal 1.40 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb .20 .25
Blue, bls lb .20 .25
Colchicine, USP, bots. 27.50 29.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .35 .45
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .85 .90
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ —
USP, flexible, dms lb .34 —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb .15 —
Columbo root, bls lb .16 .18
Condurango bark, bls lb .18 .20
Copaiba balsam, ens., dms lb. .85 .95
Copaiba oil, ens lb 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls, c.l., works lb .53 —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .54 —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, c.l., works lb. .3545 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3695 —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44½ 45
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works lb. .30¾ .31¼
cuprous, dms., works lb. .3834 .39¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms. 70-100% lb lots or more lb. .609 —
dms. 1,000 lb lots or more lb 619 —
dms. smaller lots lb .639 .65
Copper gluconate, dms lb 4.20 —
Copper hydrate, dry, dms., c.l., frt. E of Miss lb .52½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .53 —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd Valley, basis lb. .31 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms frt alld lb. .26½ —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb 45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls, 100-5,000 lb. lots, works lb. 47 - —
red, 97%, USN, type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lbs. lots lb. .47½ - —
90% USN, type II, bbls, 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .45½ - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb 4.25 —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms, frt. alld lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb 1885 - —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 -15.50
Monohydrated, 35% Cu, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.35 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.10 - —
Tribasic, distributors, 50-lb c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 30.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 - —
Copra, All., Gulf ports ton. 155.00 - —
Pac. coast, c.i.f ton. 150.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 5.75 - 6.25

Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Foots, (soapstock, 95% acid), tanks, New York lb. .05¾ —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .3041- .3065
tanks lb. .2891- —
Corn oil, acid, dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd. N Y 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
non-ret dms. c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram. .85 .90
Costus oil, bots oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 64.00 -65.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12⅜- .12½
tanks, Valley lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, Tex., Waco lb. .12⅛ - —
Foots (soapstock, acid 95%), New York, tanks lb. .04¼ - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .17⅝ - .18⅛
tanks lb. .15⅞ - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16 .18½
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .90 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, chys., lb 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt adjusted gal. .24 —
Crude, soln 80% tanks, works. gal. .226 —
Refd. dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar
Creosote, beechwood, chys, dms., f.o.b works, dlvd in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys, dms, same basis lb 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms, incl. c.l. works. lb. .0611- —
dms, incl. l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204 C., dry above 207 C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld lb. 16½ —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. 145 —
USP, 50% 204 C., dry above 207 C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis, lb. .19 —
tanks same basis lb. 16 —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms. c.l. works, lb. .60 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .61 —
m-p-t resol, 5-95% 4 C. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .18 —
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .19 —
tanks, same basis lb. 16 —
2,97% 2 C. dms c.l. frt. equald. lb. .22 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 23 —
tanks same basis lb. 20 —
o-Cresol, 99.5 C. m.p. and over, ret., dms c.l. frt equald lb. .17 —
ret dms l.c.l. same basis lb. 18 —
tanks, same basis lb. 15 —
30° 30.49 C. m.p. dms. c.l., frt, equald lb. .16½ —
ret dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ —
29° 29.9° C, m.p., dms., c.l., frt, equald lb. .16 —
ret dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. 17 —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28° C m.p. dms c.l., frt, equald lb. 15 —
ret dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 16 - —
tanks same basis lb. 13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l., f.o.b., frt, alld. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, ens lb 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and trieresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l. frt equald gal 1.35 —
dms., c.l. same basis gal 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l. same basis gal 1.20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal 1.25 —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald to competitive points, c.l. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., works gal. 1.20 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, 200-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.25 —
lb. 8.50 8.75
Cubeb oil, ens lb 22 —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb 22 —
bgs., t.l.l. works lb 22 —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb 1.30 - —
Powd., cs. lb 1.45 - —
Cumene, dms. c.l. works lb .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
tanks, works lb .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .16½ - —
Cumin seed oil, bots. ens lb 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. ton 61.00 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal 1.02 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal 1.10 - —
dms. c.l. dlvd W of Rockies gal. 77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —

Cyclohexane, 93%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works, same basis. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .28 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb 5.30 —

D

2,4-D, tech, bgs, dms, c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 —
bgs, dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms, c.l. works. lb. .43 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 .52
tanks, works lb. .42 —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech, flake grd., fib dms., c.l., works lb. .45 .47
tib dms, l.c.l. works lb. .46 .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. fib, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tib dms, smaller lots, same basis lb. .21 - —
Powdered DDT 1c per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate)
n-Decanol, tech, dms, c.l., dlvd E. lb. .41½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - .44½
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .37½ - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb 1.00 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see n-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .50 .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade 14% P, paper bgs, c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton. 52.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Plant City, Fla ton. 61.25 - —
paper bags, c.l., t.l., Port Arthur, Tex ton. 65.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, Wales Tenn ton. 66.00 - —
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex ton. 69.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb dms lb. .12 - .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400 lb dms lb. 13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl CD-18, CD-19, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 75½ - .81½
tanks, dlvd same basis gal. 53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .72 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 77 .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. 54½ - —
SD2B, dms, c.l, dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69 —
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms, c.l, dlvd E of Rockies gal. .68 —
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD23H, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms, c.l, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal higher
West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.19 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.34 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.03 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
Indust. Grade 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.93 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.08 - —
White, paper bgs., c.l. 100 bgs. 8.77 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose anhyd., comi., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs. l.c.l 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs. c.l. ex ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs. c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech. dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —

Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 3.30 - 4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .98½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib dms. lb 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., frt, alld. E. of Rockies lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93½ - .94
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
t.l.l., dms., same basis lb. 68 - —
Food grade, c.l. t.l. dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms. t.l.l., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., 3ms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt, alld. E. of Rockies lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
Dibutyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., frt, alld. E. of Rockies lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - .68½
tanks, same basis lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 55½ - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt, alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks frt alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt, alld E lb. .12¾ - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt alld E lb. .12 - —
dms 2,000 lbs or more same basis lb. .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. 15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks same basis lb. 13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l. frt equald lb. .65 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist. dms, c.l. works lb. 03 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 06 - —
tanks works lb 03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
Dicyclohexylamine, dms, c.l., works lb. .54 - —
dms, c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran. fib. dms c.l. works frt alld. lb. .47½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms, c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .14½ - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms, c.l. works, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals lb. .27 - —
tanktrucks 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .23 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb 1.85 - —
dms, l.c.l. dlvd lb 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms, c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.l.l. frt alld. lb. .28½ - —
tanks frt alld lb. .26½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms, c.l. t.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 71 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms, c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27¼ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .28¾ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .24¼ - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms, c.l., frt, alld. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms, c.l., t.l., works, 5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.30 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb 2.35 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd & lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .58 - —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld., Zone 1 lb. .55 - —
f.o.b., Zone 2 lb. .17½ - —
380-lb. dms., l.c.l., c.l., f.o.b., Zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .18½ - —
tankcars, Zone 1 lb. .20½ - —
Zone 2 lb. .15 - —
lb. 16 - —
Zone 1 is East of the Rockies. Zone 2, West of the Rockies.

BIOCHEMICAL INDIVIDUALITY CAN LEAD TO MULTI-MARKET DEVELOPMENT OF DIGESTIVE AND NUTRITIONAL AIDS

In a book* that deserves wide attention from all concerned with human nutrition, the idea is developed that there is no such thing as a "normal" individual or population. Rather, highly individual needs and biochemical abilities make every person a variant in some respect. This principle of individuality points up both the medical and economic needs for developing specific products for various populations of digestive and nutritional deviates.

Consider this: there is not simply a homogeneous population of poor digesters or poorly nourished persons. There is a particular population of geriatric patients suffering from insufficiencies of both diet and digestive function. There is a particular population of women whose body chemistries must meet the strain of pregnancy. There are separate populations of children, adolescents, and adults whose intake and utilization of food is affected by emotional stress. There are populations of convalescent, alcoholic, and obese patients, of patients with patently clinical GI disturbances, and those who go through life with vague but nevertheless debilitating digestive and nutritional imbalances. Every one of these populations is a market with a specific need for your products.

Specific Enzyme Formulations are Basic to the Development of Products for these Specific Markets

An adequate and balanced supply of digestive enzymes is the sine qua non of good digestion—and upon good digestion depend proper nutrition and the total biochemical and physiological well-being of the body. The quantitative and qualitative needs for food-hydrolyzing enzymes are as highly individual in particular populations as are those for vitamins, minerals, and amino acids. Amylases, proteases, cellulases, and other nutrient-releasing enzymes should be your first tool in building specificity into your formulations.

Wallerstein Enzymes are Particularly Suited to Matching the Specific Needs of Your Target Populations

Why? Wallerstein enzymes are potent. Mylase® 100 is ten times more active than any other commercial amylase. Prolase® 300 is 2.5 to 30 times—depending on the test method used—stronger than pancreatin in protein-hydrolyzing power. Cellase™ 1000 has at least twice the strength of any other proprietary cellulase. Wallerstein enzymes are standardized. Every one is assayed in terms of well defined units by rigorous, rapid, and realistic tests. (These assays have been instrumental in dispelling the "folklore and witchcraft" that formerly hindered the use of digestive enzymes.) Wallerstein enzymes are pharmaceutically attractive. Their minimal color and odor, high purity and consequent low bulk, make possible elegant packages heretofore impossible. Wallerstein enzymes are backed by meaningful technical assistance. All this adds up to specific formulations for your particular markets.

For a record of what Wallerstein enzymes have done for others—and for an indication of what they can do for you—contact Gerry Gray.

WALLERSTEIN COMPANY
Division of Baxter Laboratories, Inc.
Staten Island 3, N. Y.
Gibraltar 2-6400

Wallerstein Manufactures Enzymes, Antibiotics and Chemicals for Industry

*Roger J. Williams: Biochemical Individuality, New York, Wiley, 1956.

Diethylene Glycol—N,N-Dimethylformamide

Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-octyl adipate).			
Di-2 ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-octyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol dms. c.i. divd. E.	lb	17¾	—
dms., c.i. same basis	lb	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55¾	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.32¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¾	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. E	lb	.24	—
tanks divd E	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27¼	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¼	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, divd E.	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.44	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	147.50
bots, 1-kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.25	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	3.75	4.20
Diglycol laurate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.32½	—
Diglycol stearate, dms., t.l.	lb.	.26	—
Diglycolic acid bgs. c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
tanks, works	lb.	.64	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk.	gram.	.028	.03
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb	3.45	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb	2.55	—
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs or more	lb	1.11	—
dms. 1,050 lbs to 20,000 lbs.	lb	1.13	—
dms. 150 lbs to 1,050 lbs	lb	1.15	—
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.14½	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25½	—
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., divd. E	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, divd E.	lb.	.08	—
Di-isodecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.23½	—
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.23	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. same basis	lb.	.23	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	4.00	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb	4.15	—
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal dms., divd	lb.	3.50	—
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.78	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.79½	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.75½	—
Dimethyl ethanolamine, 70%. dms., c.l., divd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.78	—
dms., l.c.l., divd., 100% basis.	lb.	.79½	—
tanks, divd., 100% basis	lb.	.75½	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.24¾	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., frt. ald. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.30	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.30½	1.31
tanks, same basis	lb.	1.28	—
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Dimethyl sulfoxide, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.38
tanks, same basis	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.i., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.28	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	.34
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—

What happens when you buy from Eastman!

Interested personal service—
always—
when you buy from Eastman

Eastman Plasticizers

dibutyl sebacate
dimethyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate
dibutyl phthalate
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isodecyl phthalate
dioctyl isophthalate (DOIP)
dioctyl adipate (DOA)
dioctyl azelate (DOZ)
plasticizer 84—an octyl butyl phthalate
polymeric plasticizer NP-10
triacetin
tributyrin
Texanol isobutyrate
Texanol glycolate
Texanol benzoate
Texanol adipate
Texanol tallate

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 225, or **Chemical Week Buyers' Guide**, page 113.

Eastman

"I suggested that the customer had ordered more plasticizer than he needed"

...writes our New England office's girl Friday. "But what else can you do when three days after shipping 4,000 gallons of DOP you receive from him a second purchase order for immediate shipment of another 4,000 gallons of DOP, especially when you know from past service to this customer that the second order is out of line with his purchase pattern—relax and enjoy the increased business, or stick your intuitive nose into his business?

"Well, first I went over his order form again to be absolutely certain that it was correctly entered, then throwing the old maxim that *the customer is always right* to the wind, I got his purchasing agent on the phone.

"Now, who ever says purchasing agents, by and large, can be a stern lot, hasn't talked to this one. Turned out it was an error—a double-up order for which he had neither immediate use nor storage capacity. Upon his advice I post-dated the order three weeks and thanked him for his very kind words about our service.

"Is this an example of the kind of service we talk about in our ads?"

It sure is! For the best service is made up of close attention to the customer's needs, whether they are large or small, and this, of course, includes anticipating the material he requires as well as the material he does not require.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC. KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Dallas; Detroit; Greensboro, North Carolina; Houston; New York City; Philadelphia; St. Louis.
Western Sales Representative: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company, San Francisco; Los Angeles; Salt Lake City; Seattle

2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.61 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyle adipate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .23 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .22½- —
Dioctyl sebacate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .59½- .60
tanks, same basis lb. .57 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol bgs. c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .5[illegible] - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .78 - —
tankscars, works gal. .41 - —
Dipentane, steam dist., dms., c.l., works South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid 1,000-lb or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .5[illegible] - .70
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
Diphenylamine refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .32 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb higher
Diphenylguanadine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium. USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .14¼- —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Ditridecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26¾- —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms. c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms, l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 25-lb.lots, frt. prepaid or alld.
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.45
No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.45
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.45
No. 2 lb.19.60 -20.40
No. 3 lb.31.30 -32.10
Red, FD&C, No. 2 lb. 3.60 - 4.40
No. 3 lb.19.60 -20.40
No. 4 lb. 6.00 - 6.80
Yellow, FD&C, No. 5 lb. 3.75 - 4.55
No. 6 lb. 3.65 - 4.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.12.40 -13.00
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.16.35 -16.95
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 6 lb.17.40 -18.00
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.95
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.12.55 -13.15
No. 18 lb.23.55 -24.15
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 4.35
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 23 lb.27.90 -28.50
No 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.15.10 -15.70
No. 11 lb.14.80 -15.40
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C No 1 lb 10.50 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet 3R lb 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.57 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.32 - —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale of prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.76 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. 1.10 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.77 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.34 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Prown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.16 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb. 2.44 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.33 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc lb. 1.42 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.59 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.62 - —
23500 Red 4BX, conc. lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.84 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc lb. 2.24 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L. lb. 2.29 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.23 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.45 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
35650 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.85 - —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale of prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.43 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 - —
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG lb 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.54 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.64 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.73 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra lb. 4.00 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb 3.90 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.76 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100 lb drums, dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V lb. 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 lb. 1.94 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.
50415B Oil black 8603 lb .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base lb 6.13 —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb dms., dlvd., Black RB lb 3.89 —
Spirit brown GN lb 5.30 —
Spirit orange R conc. lb 5.87 —
Spirit red B conc lb 6.41 —
Pr 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 —
Pr. 554 Spirit blue THN lb 5.06 —

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb 1.25 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb .60 - —
Select, bundles lb .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs or more, 100% basis, dlvd lb 2.77 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb 1.95 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz.lots oz. .98 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots, oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .75 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —

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Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergeron, oil cns lb. 11.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 2.50
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz. 34.50 40.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 26.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .18½- —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
Ester (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms. c.l. dlvd lb .15 —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .16½ —
tanks dlvd lb .12½ —
95-98% dms. c.l., dlvd lb .15¼ —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¾ —
tanks dlvd lb .12¾ —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms. c.l. dlvd lb .17 —
tanks dlvd lb .13 —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .16½ —
tanks dlvd lb .12½ —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¾ —
tanks dlvd lb .12¾ —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .17 —
tanks dlvd lb .13 —

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. 20.63 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 20.73 -20.84
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax free, dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 .89
tanks, same basis gal .52 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 21.75 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.85 -21.96
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .75 1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .40 - —

2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 4 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs. smaller lots frt alld E lb. .75 - —
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
vis., 10,20,50,100,150 cps., bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works, lb. .20 .22
dms., works lb. .18 .20
tanks, works lb. .10 —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .34½ —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

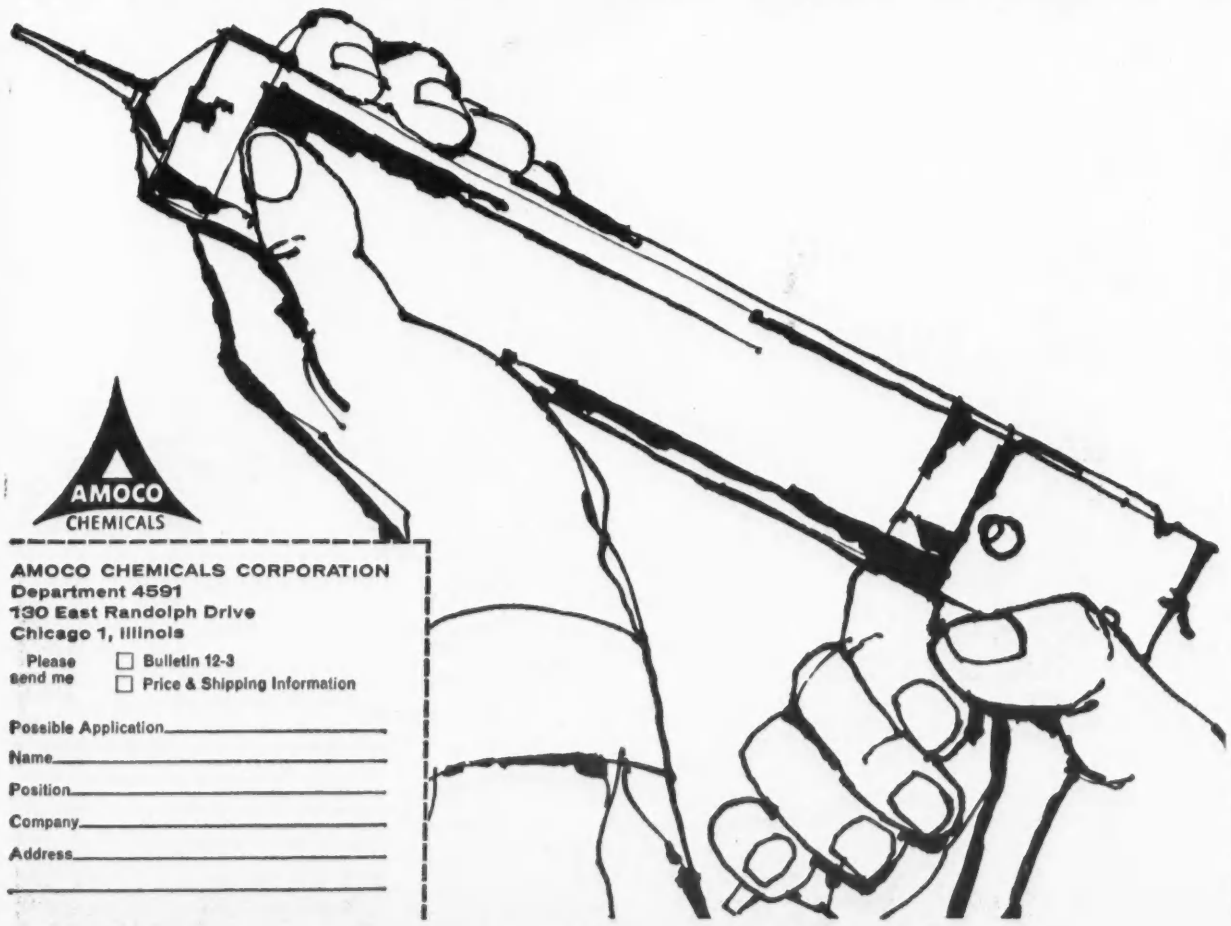
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .39¼- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms. works. lb. 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Ethylene, contract refy gate lb .0475- .052
Ethylene dibromide dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald lb .31½ —
tanks, frt equald lb. 28½ —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .13 —
tanks, same basis lb .09 —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 19½ —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb .21 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 18½ —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl etner, dms c.l. dlvd E lb .21 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. 22½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 18½ —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb ctn lb. .33 - —
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. 6.75 - —
less than 500-lb. lb. 7.40 - —
Eucalyptol, USP cns, dms lb .85 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified 70-75% dms lb. .45 —
NF rectified, 80-85% dms lb .53 .62
USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - —
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 .15

F

F salt paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ferric chloride 42° Be., photo grade, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
USP, cryst. dms., t.l. works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm lb. 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran. 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.30 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, 225-lb dm. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l. frt alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs. c.l., works ton 35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. .32½- —
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon bbls gal. 3.40 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1380- .1430
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1280- .1330
tanks lb. .1080- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton 118.00 -120.00

AMOCO INDOPOL POLYBUTENES FOR CAULKING COMPOUNDS

INDOPOL POLYBUTENES GIVE CAULKS PERMANENT FLEXIBILITY, CRACK AND SHRINK RESISTANCE, IMPROVED ADHESION. INFORMATION ON CAULK FORMULATIONS USING INDOPOL POLYBUTENES AVAILABLE IN BULLETIN 12-3. ASK YOUR AMOCO CHEMICALS REPRESENTATIVE.



AMOCO CHEMICALS

AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Department 4591
130 East Randolph Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Please send me ☐ Bulletin 12-3 ☐ Price & Shipping Information

Possible Application_____
Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Address_____

Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts, ton. 114.00 - 116.00

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).

Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more..gram. .25 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 - 44.00

Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0690- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
37% (inhibited, 7% methanol) tanks, dlvd lb. .0405- —
44% (1% methanol), tanks lb. .0446- —
37%, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —

Formic acid, 85%, chys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775

Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 - .70

Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24¼- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb. less.

Furfural dms. c.l. works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .12½- —

Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .175 - —

Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls, frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —

Gallic acid NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Gamma acid dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —

Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).

Garlic oil, dom. bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp. bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00

Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).

Gelatin, edible 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls. c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —

Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35

Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls, bxs lb. .30 - —

Geraniol extra, cns, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Soap grade, dms lb. .90 - 1.75
Standard, cns, dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Synthetic, dms lb. 1.30 - —

Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 21.00 - -24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.75 - -14.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).

Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Synthetic, dms lb. 1.45 - —

Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 12.00 - -14.00

Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —

Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .40 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .35 - —

Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).

Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .19½- .21
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .15½- —

Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —

Glue, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
133 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.

Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
267-293, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.

l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms. 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —

l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 - 300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
Bots. 500-kilo lots kilo. 75.00 - —

Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification 88%, tanks dlvd. lb. .13 - .13¼
nat., crude, soapiye 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - .12¾
nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27⅛- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24⅜- —
Dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Glycerine, dom., refd., syn., 99.5%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .12 - .13¼

Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).

Glycerol (see Glycerine).

Glyceryl guaiacolate, 100-lb. fib. dm., dlvd lb. 4.00 - —
25-lb. fib. dm., dlvd. lb. 4.25 - —

Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31

Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls, lb. 2.90 - 3.00

Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.25 - —

Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60

Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
Cryst., 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31

Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- —
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —

Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .10½- —
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l., Chicago lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .13½- —

Grease oil, prime, burning, dms., c.l., same basis, Chicago lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .15½- —
Other areas ¾c. higher, except Texas and West Coast, 1¼c. higher.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .40 —
Guaiacol NF cryst. dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., chys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. .65 - .80
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guar gum, edible, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipt. pt lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - .42
Indust., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Arabic may be found in the A's under Arabic gum.

H

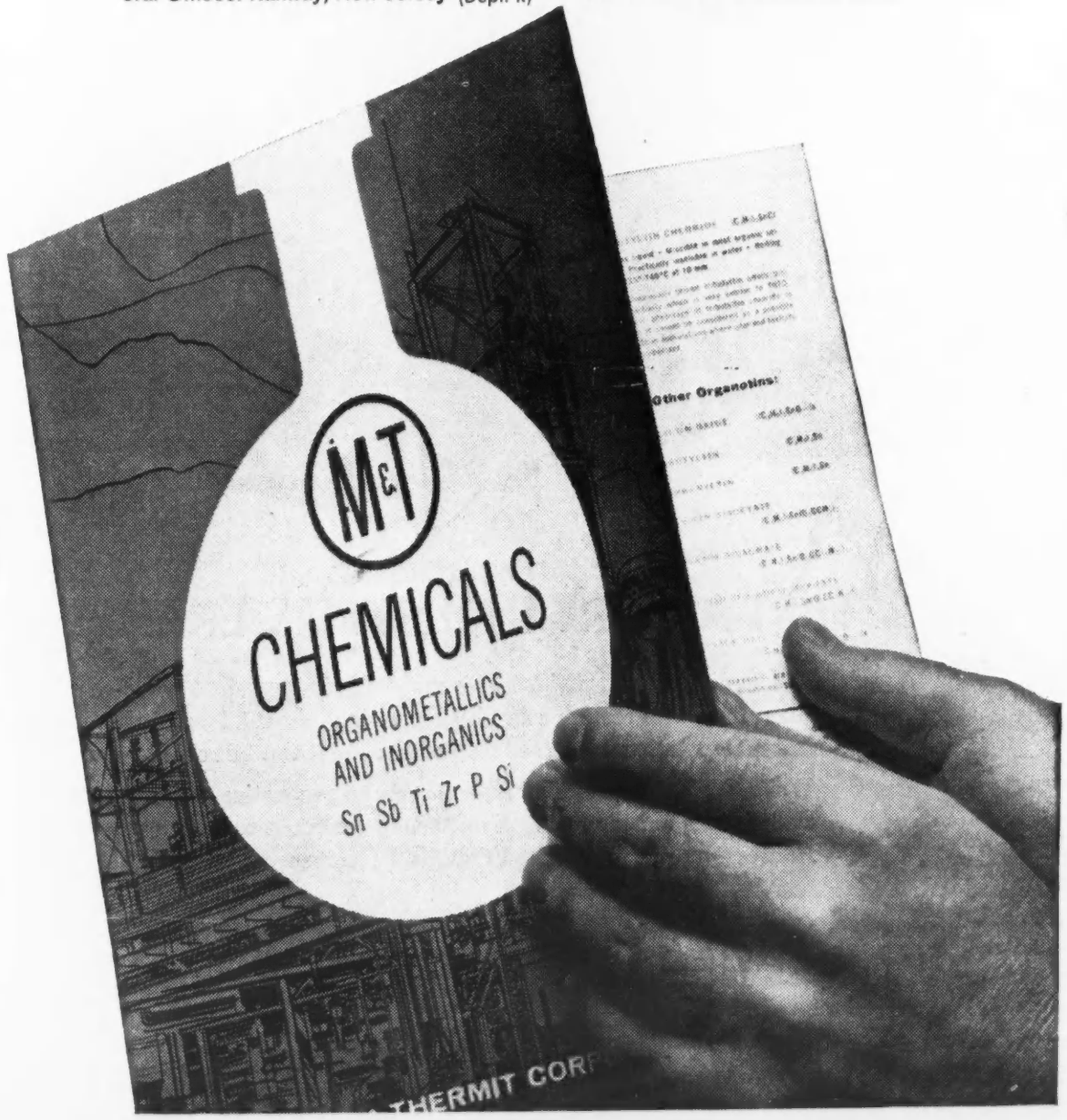
H acid, dry, bbls, c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —

Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb 2.45 —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb 2.20 —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb .18 .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb lots, dms. lb 2.60 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb .70 .75
Helonias root, bls lb 1.50 —
Hemlock oil, cns lb 2.55 3.00
Henbane, leaves, bls lb .40 .45
Heptachlor, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .96 —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 19.70 —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 49.25 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more lb 1.84 —
dms., to 1,100 lbs. lb. 1.94 —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb .233 —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 —
USP, bgs, 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ —

You'll want this new catalog...

if you are interested in **TIN CHEMICALS** such as inorganic salts or stannates, or those salts of organic acids known as **TIN "SOAPS."** And there is more information than ever on **ORGANOTINS.** There is an expanded list of **U-FOAM CATALYSTS** plus the well known M&T line of **VINYL STABILIZERS** in a complete line of organotin and Ba-Cd types. High in current interest are M&T **FLAME RETARDENTS** for plastics and coatings. Data on **ANTIMONY CHEMICALS** and on antimony and zirconium **OPACIFIERS** and other specialty products are all in this new catalog. Get it by simply writing to METAL & THERMIT CORPORATION, General Offices: Rahway, New Jersey (Dept. R)

M&T CHEMICALS



Hexane—Isopropyl Ether

Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston Texas ... gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .35¾ - —
tanks works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 3.95 - 4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate dms. ... lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .19 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms. smaller lots. dlvd lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Hoofmeal 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l. Chicago unit-ton 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. ... lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal.)
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, 240-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
240-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.92 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 ... lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride.)
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys, extra, c.l., works. lb. .15¾- —
cbys, l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs, c.l., same basis. lb. .20¾- —
Hydrochloride acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
20°, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. .85 - .90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.00 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works, pint. .70 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.17.25 - —

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.18.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.00 - —
20-gal., dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.25 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .07 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., tib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98% tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .29 - .31
cyls., dlvd. W ... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b works lb. 1.10 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .82½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l. dlvd lb 2.59 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ... lb. 2.61 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms. Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle W Va ... lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. ... lb. 5.65 - 6.00

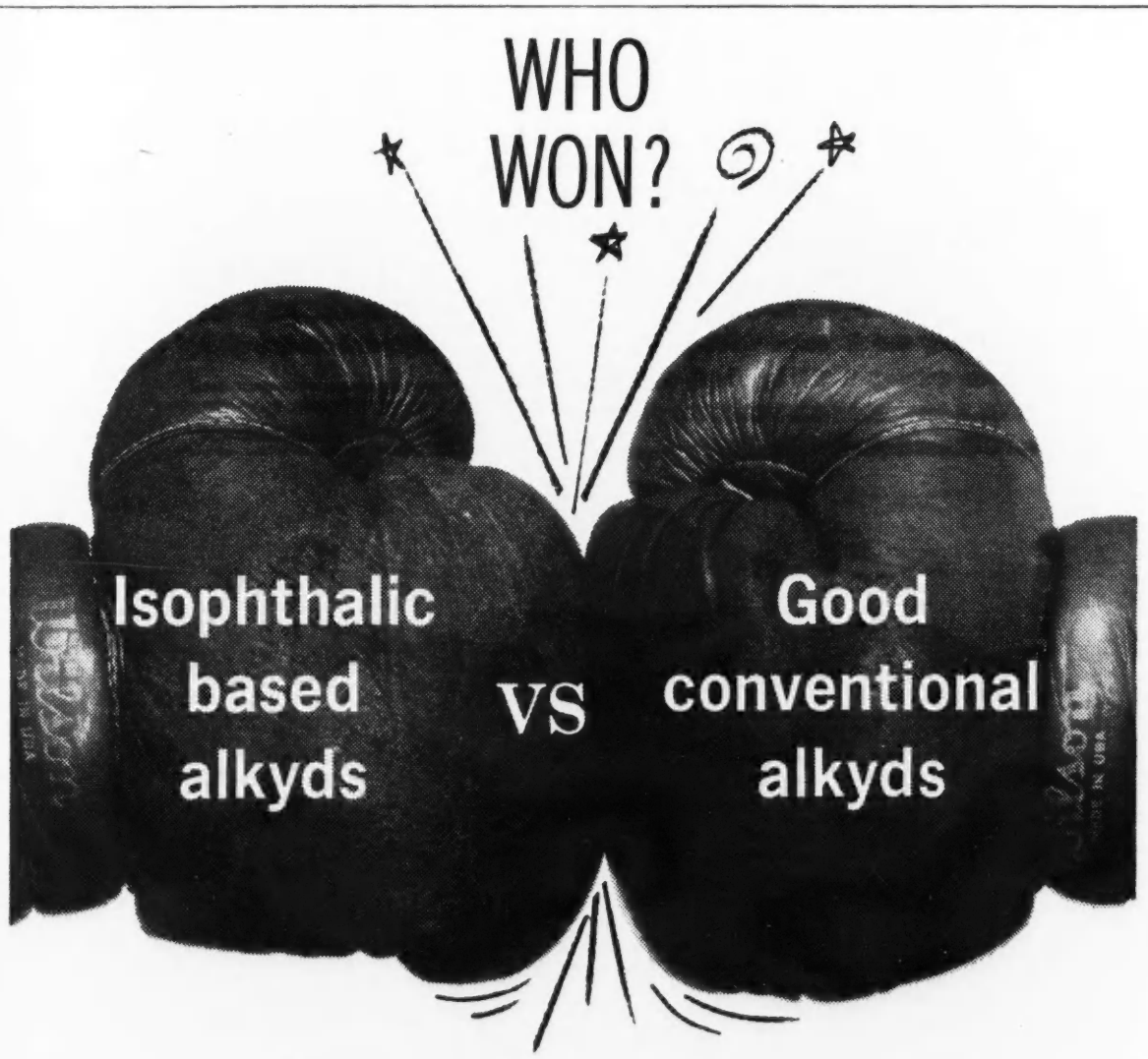
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .69 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .77 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib., dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, basis lb. .81 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same lb. 1.01 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 7.75 - 8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. ... oz. 7.75 - 8.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys. f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
NF, 50%, 10-cbys., same basis lb. 1.35 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. ... lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, Coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots ... lb.13.65 - 15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more dlvd lb. 4.50 - —
50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb. 4.75 - —
10 lb. cns., 10-50 lbs., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
5 lb. bots., dlvd. ... lb. 5.25 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ... lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.20 - 2.22
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lb., same basis ... lb. 5.05 - —
a-Ionone, cns. ... lb. 4.60 - 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. ... lb. 4.15 - 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. ... lb. 7.75 - 8.00
Powd., bbls., bxs. ... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .35 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .61 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .62 - —
Dom., reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
alkali-resistant, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
bbls. l.c.l. smaller lots same basis lb. .57 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c nigher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N M., Ariz., Mont. Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Peruvian type, bgs. l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs c.l. works lb. .12¼- —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 - .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol cns. ... lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns ... lb 46 - 56
Isobornyl formate, dms. ... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms. ... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .30 - .35
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .19½- —
Isobutyric acid, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis lb. .33 - —
Isobutyronitrile, d.ns., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .45 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. ... lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos kilo.12.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .18 - —
Iso-octyl isodecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .27 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000 - 1,999 gals., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .23 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works. frt. equald lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... gal. .49 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... gal. .44 - —
Anhyd., c.l., dlvd ... gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)
Isopropyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .07 - —



for superior **FAST AIR-DRY INDUSTRIAL ENAMELS**

The verdict is in—provided by a reputable independent laboratory. The results score higher ratings for the isophthalic based resin formulations. But, see for yourself—get the full count.

Write Oronite for detailed information on properties, performance, evaluations and costs shown by these significant tests. Address your inquiry to the Oronite Office nearest you.

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CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL INTERNATIONAL, INC.
OFFICES • Panama, Sao Paulo, Geneva, Tokyo and San Francisco

7262

Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd. bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .39½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
bgs., 500-lbs. same basis lb. .36 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 - —
Powd. bbls., same basis lb 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .55 - .60
NF, powd., bbls., bxs lb .65 - .70
Japan wax, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. lb 2.90 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. lb 3.25 —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms lb 42 .60
Juniper wood oil, tech, cns. lb .38 .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib dms lb .10 .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb 15½ .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .48 .50
No. 2, powd. bbls. lb. .43 .45
No. 3, powd. bbls. lb. .37 .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .11 - .12

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal 16 —
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 —
Lactic acid, food processing, 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, N.Y., Phila lb. .1986- —
dms. 20 or more, same basis, lb. .2036- —
dms., 5 to 19, same basis lb. .2086- —
dms., 1 to 4, same basis lb. .2136- —
80%, c.l., dms., same basis lb. .3336- —
dms., 20 or more, same basis, lb. .3386- —
dms., 5 to 19, same basis lb. .3436- —
dms., 1 to 4, same basis lb. .3486- —
Plastic grade, 50% c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls. 5 to 19 works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
Plastic grade, 80% bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls. 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85% cbys lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald lb. 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms. ½c higher
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs. t.t.l. frt equald lb 19 .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
Lamp black, bgs. c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd. 400-lb dms., works lb. .24 - .28
USP, annyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works lb. .26 - .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb dms., works, lb. .20 —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .08½- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed bgs. lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms, cns. lb 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .30¼- .32¾
bags lb. .28¾- .31¼
tanks lb. .27¾- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms. t.t.l. works lb 66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls lb. .90 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 2.25 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 2.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .27½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs or any quantity frt alld on $150 or more lb. .30¼- —
1-lb bgs. same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld lb .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .56 - —
Lead iodide, NF, V tars lb 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 24% liq. Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York lb. .10- —
St. Louis lb. .0980- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .1215- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1315- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 87% Pb., dms dlvd lb .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, tech., cryst., 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .2675- —
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50

Lead phthalate dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
97% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., same basis lb. .1295- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1395- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bls., c.l., same basis lb. .1310- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
Lead, resinate precip, 23%Pb dms., lb. .49 - —
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq. 16% Pb. dms lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid 30% Pb. dms lb. .26¾- —
Lead white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
Basic silicate, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lecithin, edible tech. bleached, non-ret dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lecethin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b works kilo. 14.20 - —

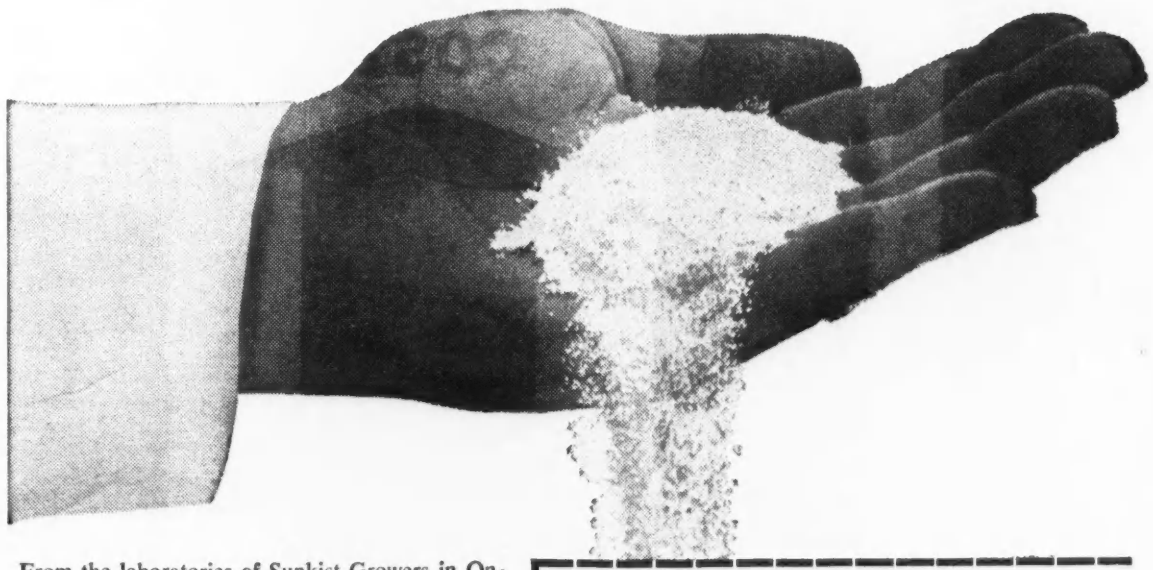
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 6.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 50.00 - —
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lilac oil lb. 1,500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l. same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.00
West Indian, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Expressed, West Indian, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.45 4.25
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 2.65 - 4.50
96-98%, dms. lb 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - —

Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
99%, tech. to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.13 - —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 - —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs. dlvd lb 2.20 —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .35 .40
Without leaves, bls. lb. 42 .43
Linseed meal, expeller, 32%, bulk, Minneapolis, mills—ton. 62.50 - —
Extracted, 34%, bulk, same basis ton. 57.50 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1880- —
dms. New York, l.c.l., lb. .2080- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1520- —
tanks, New York lb. .1628- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1653- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .22½- .23
tanks lb. .20 - —
water-white, dms. lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1225- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
Lithium aluminum, hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 - 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb 1.65 1.97
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb 2.60 - —

Sunkist announces PERMA-STABIL*

True citrus oil flavors locked in solid pellets

ready for instant dissolving!



From the laboratories of Sunkist Growers in Ontario, California, comes *Perma-Stabil!*

A new, patented process seals up tiny citrus oil globules in edible carbohydrate solids. When these solids are dissolved, the full flavor of the oils is released. They dissolve readily, yet keep as long as several years without oxidizing or losing their locked-in flavor.

Perma-Stabil pellets are used wherever a water-dispersible citrus oil flavor is desired – especially for dehydrated orange juice, lemon juice, orangeade and lemonade.

For information send us the coupon today!

*Registered trade-mark

Sunkist Growers

Products Sales Dept., 720 E. Sunkist St., Ontario, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: Our product is _____

Please send us all the information available on the application of Perma-Stabil solid citrus flavors.

NAME _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____

STATE _____

Exchange

Lithium Carbonate—Methanol

Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., ton lots lb. .58 • —
dms., 1,999 lbs or less lb. .64 • —
Tech., dms. ton lots lb. .57 • —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .63 • —
Lithium chloride CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech. anhyd. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .88 • .92
Lithium citrate NF dms. ton lots, lb. 1.50 • —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.75 • —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 1.85 • —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 1.90 • —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs lots or more, works, lb. 9.50 • —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .54 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 • —
Lithium manganite, dms. works lb. .95 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms. ton lots works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. 1.03 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.65 • —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 • —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .80 • —
Loheline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 • —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .35 • .40
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 2.50 • 3.00
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 • —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.25 • —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.15 • —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.10 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 8.00 -10.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
Magnesia, calcined, tech., syn., rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points

Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev ton. 39.50 • —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 49.50 • —
95%, bgs., c.l. same basis, ton 59.00 • —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 86.25 • —
Deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton. 46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 • —
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .14 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • .15
hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 75.00 -100.00
Magnesium gluconate 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works, E lb. 1.42 • —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .21½- —

Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .96 • —
pigs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, same basis lb. .59 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, powd., fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 • —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 • —
USP, micronized powd., dms., 500-lb. lots lb. .80 • —
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 • 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 • 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .42 • .44
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Manganese borate, tech., 6b. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 • .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 • —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton. 152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 • —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq. 6% Mn, dms. lb. .26½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .34½- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb. .37 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. .39 • —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .42 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S., E ton. 86.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S., E ton. 93.50 • —
75%, $MnSo_4$, 30-tons, same basis 85.00- —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26½- —
Mannitol, com'l. fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
Menadione, USP bots. gram. .044 • .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf ports lb. .05½- —
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb. 7.40 - 7.60
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 7.30 - 7.50
Japanese, cs. lb. 10.25 -10.50
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.03 • —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.84 • —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.97 • —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works, lb. 4.72 • —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 • —
yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.89 • —
tech., dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.35 • —
25-lb. fib. dm. lb. 4.38 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 188.00 -190.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 • .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt equald, lb. .43 • .75
tanks works, frt. equald lb. .40 • —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd gal. .61½- —
Syn., tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal min., dlvd gal. .30 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b terminal gal. .29 • —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —

...CELANESE METHANOL

Celanese Methanol offers lower raw material costs in the face of *rising* prices for other alcohols.

Common sense suggests that you examine your applications with an eye to cost savings through the use of methanol in place of the alcohol you're now using.

Celanese Methanol may offer substantial advantages over isopropanol in automotive chemicals, laminates, pharmaceutical extractions, metal cleaning and petroleum processing . . . or in place of ethanol in petroleum processing, as a dye solvent, and in film manufacture. In many applications, methanol is the cost-saving and efficient solution.

Why get caught by rising prices, when low-cost methanol is promptly available from Celanese. Write for Product Bulletin S-03-6, or contact your Celanese representative or distributor for full details. Now.

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Celanese®

Celanese CHEMICALS

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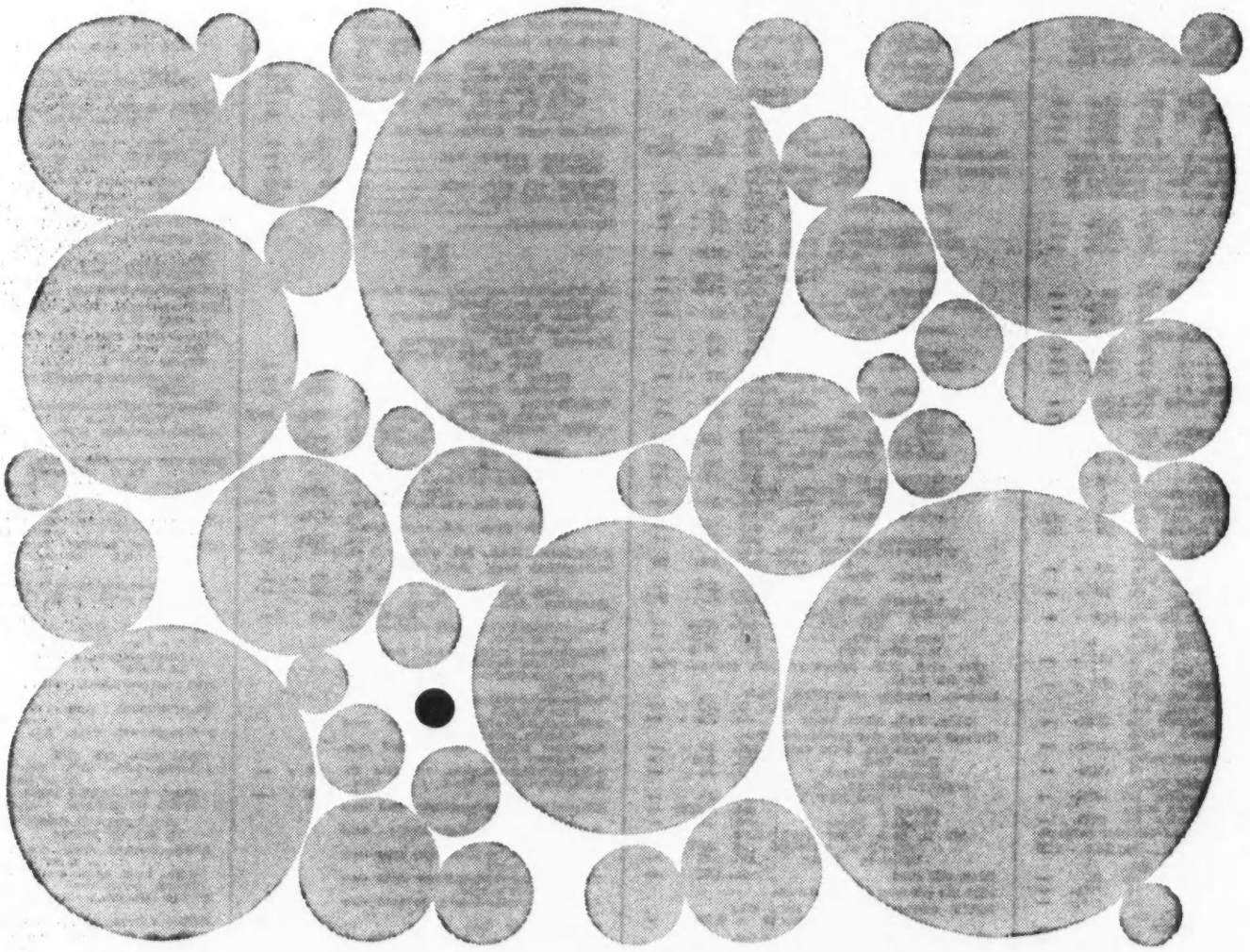
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 36.

ELBOW ROOM FOR A NEUTRINO

The dimensions of a magnesium compound are small indeed—but never so small that a knowledgeable producer of fine chemicals like Mallinckrodt can't ferret out an impure interloper hiding behind it (or in front of it, depending on how you are oriented). More than ninety years of skill in quality control assure you that a Mallinckrodt magnesium compound is the ultimate in quality—and perhaps just a little better than that. If our kind of attention to quality and detail appeals to you, then let us serve you.



Here are some of the magnesium compounds we produce:

Magnesium Trisilicate
U.S.P. Powder
Magnesium Trisilicate
U.S.P. Bulky
Magnesium Trisilicate
U.S.P. Super Bulky
Magnesium Stearate
U.S.P.
Magnesium Stearate
U.S.P. TAC*

*Trademark

MALLINCKRODT

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS/ST. LOUIS/NEW YORK/MONTREAL

Methanol, syn, Zone 2, tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —

Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. 27.25 - —

Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).

Methionine hydroxyanalogue (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb 1.10 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb 1.16 - —

dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms., same basis lb 1.43 - —

Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs lb. .66 - —

Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .21½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .22½

Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb 24 24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss. frt alld gal. .62½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .60½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .70½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .44½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35¼ - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .36¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼ - —

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).

Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½ - —

Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —

Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —

N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.70

Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 .75

Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .72
on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .79

Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb 1.05 - —

Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.

Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾ - —

Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfgs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. 67¾ - —

Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).

Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.20

Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. 45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 45¾ - —
tanks, works lb. 43 - —

Methyl formate, refd., dms lb .35 .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. 10 - —
tanks, works lb. 07 - —

α-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs. c.l., works lb. .26 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min 23,000 lbs. works, lb. .27 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l., works lb 28 —

Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 27.25 - 29.00

Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb 1.90 2.00

Methyl ionone standard, cns. dms. lb 3.40 3.85

Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½ - —

Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).

Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —

Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate)

Methyl parathion, tech., 80% dms., frt. alld E lb. .84 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb 6.90 - —

Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - 67½

Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram lots gram No Prices.

3-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm lots or more, f.o.b. works lb 1.32 - —
5-39 dm lots, same basis lb 1.37 - —
tanks, same basis lb 1.27 - —

Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. 2.95 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, NF, crystals, 100-lbs., frt. equald lb. 4.10 - —

Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .11¼ - —

b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 —

Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).

Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).

Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt alld E. lb. .08¼ - —
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
bgs., ex-whse or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —

Mica, white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12

Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673

Mineral oil, white tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., t.o.b. refy gal. .70 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54½ - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .55 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .88 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .67 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
tankcars, same basis gal. .69 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .875 - .90
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .925 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .69 - .715
340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .92½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal. .97½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. 76½ - —

(For dlvd. N.Y. prices add 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for t.c.l.).

Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —

Mink oil, dms. lb. 1.75 - —

Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).

MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12¼ - .12½
tanks, New York gal. .15 - .16

Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. 49 - —

Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns. works kilo 9.13 - —

Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.61 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.60 - —

Molybdic acid, 84% dms., works, lb. 1.15 - 1.25

Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .865 —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —

Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —

Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid mono).

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾ - —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms, c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)

Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .36 - —
30-35% soln., dms., t.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —

Monopentaerythritol, tech. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —

Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —

Monosodium glutamate, dms. dlvd. lb. 1.02 - 1.07

Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)

Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
German, bgs. lb. .25 - .26

Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works, oz. 12.35 - —

Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —

Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz. 9.90 - —

Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz. 9.90 - —

Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾ - —

Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).

Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 4.50 5.00
Ketone fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.60 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.26 —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.40 —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .09 - —

Mustard, oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 1.85

Myristic acid, bgs lb. .23¼ - .25¾
tanks lb. .22¼ - —

Myrrh gum, cs lb. .65 .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).

Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha)

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 —

Naphthalene, crude, dem., 78°, tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald lb. .06¼ - .06½
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis. lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb pkgs., c.l. same basis. lb. .18½ - —

a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 - —

b-Naphthol, tech. flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —

Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.00 - —

1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)

1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)

2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).

Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).

a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .82 - —

b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —

1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)

2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).

2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).

2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)

2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)

Naringin, fib dms lb. 8.50 - —

Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.

Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00

Neomycin sulfate, fib dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram. .18 - —
fib. dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .25 - —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. .13½ - —

Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —

Neroli, dms lb 4.75 —

Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb 425.00 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 —

Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 2.85

Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —

Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .72 - .79

Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .83 - .90

Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .39½ - .47½

Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .78 - .79

Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .81¼ - —

Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .34½ - .36½

Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .92 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .91 - —

Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - .38

Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., frt. equald kilo. 5.75 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. kilo. 5.85 - 6.05

Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., dlvd kilo. 6.50 - 7.50

Nicotine sulfate 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms frt alld lb 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb 1.05 - —

Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)

Niger seed, bgs. lb. 10¼ - —

Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —

Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys. c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.25 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E . . 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85

Nitric acid, 42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.30
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
cbys. extra, t.c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms., frt alld lb. .99 - —

4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64 - —

m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. 1.10 - —

o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —

o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb. 1.50 - —

p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - —

o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —

p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .72 - —

Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —

p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .42½ - —
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .41½ - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .44½ - —
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .44½ - .47½
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27

2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., t.l. lb. .71 - —
dms., t.t.l. lb. .73 - —

Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher

Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works unit-ton. 1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis. unit-ton. 1.32 - —

Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½ - —
Cyls., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —

Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works. unit-ton. 3.35 - —

(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. producers' works, Chicago.)

Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .26 —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —

p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .45 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .47 - —

1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .28½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —

1-Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.

2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt alld. lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —

p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —

m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —

Nonylphenol, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —

Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.

Noscapine, cns. oz. 8.00 - —

Nutmegs East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.08 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .88 - —

Nutmeg oil USP dist., East Indian, cns lb. 8.00 -12.00
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.00 -12.00

Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).

Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .44 - .47

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —

1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .43½ - .44¼
tanks, dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .37½ - —

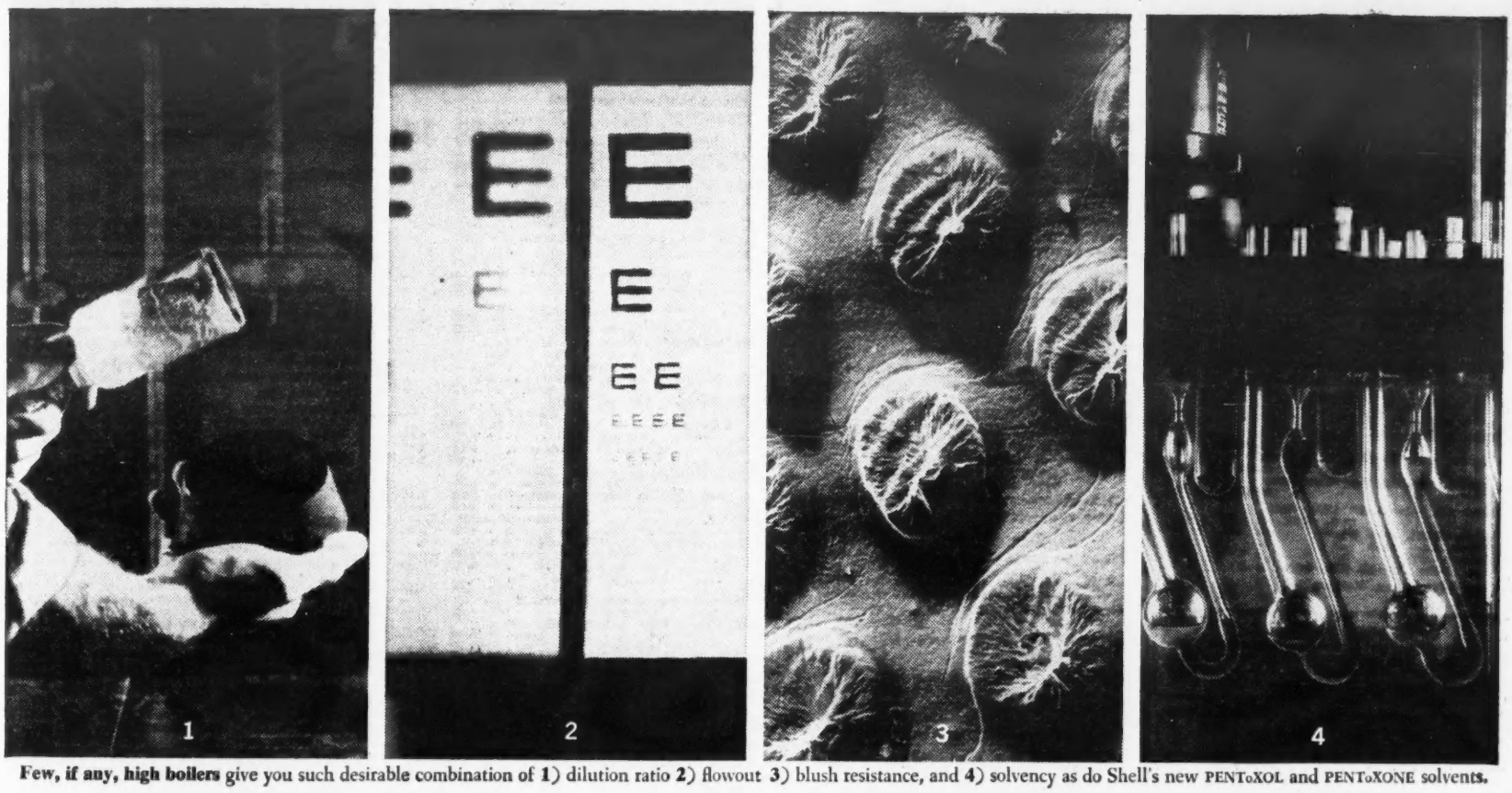
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25

Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).

n-Octyl-decyl alcohol blend, tanks, dlvd lb. .19 - —

n-Octyl n-decyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .29½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .27 - —

tert-Octylamine, dms. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —



Few, if any, high boilers give you such desirable combination of 1) dilution ratio 2) flowout 3) blush resistance, and 4) solvency as do Shell's new PENToXOL and PENToXONE solvents.

NITROCELLULOSE:

Shell's new PENToXOL* solvent has a 4.7 dilution ratio, excellent flowout and blush resistance, good solvency—and evaporates fully in 3375 seconds

PENToXOL glycol ether solvent is one of two new Shell high boilers with impressive properties for nitrocellulose formulations. The other is PENToXONE,* Shell's broad-spectrum keto-ether.

These two Shell solvents can be stocked for use in nitrocellulose lacquers and thinners, then utilized in virtually every other type of coating system.

Result: quality nitrocellulose formulations, bulk-purchase savings and simpler inventory.

SHELL'S new PENToXOL and PENToXONE solvents offer a unique combination of desirable properties for nitrocellulose lacquer and thinner formulations.

Viscosity, blush, dilution, flow

Eight grams of R.S. ½-Second Nitrocellulose in 100 mils PENToXOL solvent gives these readings:

Viscosity of 100 cps; blush resistance to 93 per cent R.H. at 80° F.; dilution ratio of 4.7 for toluene, 1.3 for high boiling aliphatic naphtha.

Similar readings for PENToXONE solvent are 67 cps, 91 per cent R.H., 3.1 dilution ratio for toluene, 0.9 with aliphatic high boiling naphtha.

Both PENToXOL and PENToXONE solvents are evenly evaporating, true high boilers. Total evaporation times are 3375 and 2450 seconds.

They give you the even flowout and resulting high gloss you expect.

Broad spectrum of PENToXOL, PENToXONE uses

By using PENToXOL and PENToXONE solvents in many other coating systems, you can take advantage of bulk-purchase savings and simplify inventory:

In acrylics, PENToXOL and PENToXONE solvents combine unparalleled gloss with excellent solvency.

In vinyls, PENToXONE solvent can lower your costs and give you a better-smelling finished lacquer.

In urethanes, PENToXONE solvent combines low isocyanate deactivity with good solvency, eliminates the need for premium priced specialty solvents.

PENToXOL and PENToXONE are also highly active solvents for melamines, maleics, alkyds, thermosetting acrylic epoxies, cellulose acetate butyrates of all types and a number of other basic resins.

New technical bulletins, plus samples, are available on all these applications. Write any of Shell's 9 Industrial Chemicals Division offices, or directly to Shell Chemical Company, 110 W. 51 St., New York 20, New York.

*Shell Chemical Trademark

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SHELL

Industrial Chemicals Division

Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb 22½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .23 - —
tanks, works lb 21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 1lc. higher.

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liquid, dms lb .15¾- .16
tanks lb .14¼- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms, lb .18½- .21
tanks lb .16 —
S. D., dms. lb .17½- .20
tanks lb .15 —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum siftings, cs lb 15 20
Tears, cs lb 22 30
Olibanum oil, bots lb 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, ex whse, gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 —
100 mesh works ton 20.00 —
Opium USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs. same basis oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs. same basis oz. 21.65 —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb 70 90
Calif., sweet, cns., dms lb. 60 —
Florida, cns., dms lb .0 45
Messina, cns lb 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms lb 2.50 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb .18 .20
Sweet lb .28 .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb 55 —
powd., bbls., bxs lb 55 - —
Verona, bls lb 35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury, wax, crude, bgs lb .50 .52
Refd., pure, bgs lb .53 - .55
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb .18 —
bgs., 10,000 lb. lots, works lb .19 —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb .20½- —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb. higher.
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb 1.03 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb .14½- .15½
tanks, New York lb .11¾- —
Palm oil acid, double dist., dms. lb .16½- .19
tanks lb .14 —
single dist., dms. lb .16 .18½
tanks lb .13½- —
Palmarosa oil, cns lb 5.25 - 6.50
Papain, powd., bots. lb 3.25 - 10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn. USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat., or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs lb .34 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb .39 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine)
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb 1.30 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb 1.41 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F. ASTM tanks refy. lb. 0655- 0660
Fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .17½- —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .10 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12 .13
91% powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
Paraformaldehyde USP-X, fib. dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. frt alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c per lb higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Passion flower herb, bls lb .35 .40
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.00 5.60
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c higher W. of Rockies
Peanut meal, old process, 45% bgs., f.o.b. mills ton. 70.00 -72.00
solvent, same basis ton. — —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .19 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .24¼- .24½
tanks lb. .22¼- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipt. pt. kilo 4.52 —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 27½- —
ton lots, same basis lb. 28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .018 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .020 —
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.35 2.80
Pentachlorophenol, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., less than ton-lots, same basis, lb .23 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., 2,000 lb. minimum, same basis lb. .22½- —
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 29 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 30 —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks f.ex refy gal. 14 —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs lb. .40 - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .40 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .52 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., ozs. lb. No stocks.
imp., USP, dms. lb. .85 90
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. 12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.60 —
Paste, bbls. frt. alld lb 1.55 —
Peru balsam, dms lb 1.15 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.45 - —
Petrolatum, NF, cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .085 .08625
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11125-.11250
tanks, refy lb. .0625- .06375
NF, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy, lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
NF, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb .09125-.09675
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1175- .1225
tanks, refy lb. .0 875- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. .09625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1225- —
tanks, refy. lb. .07375- —
Full tankwagons of petrolatum are ¼c. more per lb. than tankcars.
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works, lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 —
tanks, works lb. .13 —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¼- —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¾- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.15 2.35
100%, bots. lb. 3.80 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 1.75
di-Phenylalanine, dms., 1-kilo kilo. 65.00 - —
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works, lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 1.60
o-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglycollic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97% 450-lb. dms. lb 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .48 .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms, works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, refrigerants works lb. 15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 46.50 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, short-ton. 5.22 - 5.629
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, short-ton. 6.08 - 6.089
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, short-ton. 6.66 - 6.669
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, short-ton. 7.56 - 7.569
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis, short-ton. 8.45 - 8.459
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl. and labor at $1.72.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 —
chys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 —
80% chys., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.85 —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 —
NF, 85% chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.50 —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms, c.l. works lb. .13½- —
dms, l.c.l. works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms, l.c.l. works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls. dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls. same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green, toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - .48
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .49
tanks, same basis lb. .43 - .46
b-Picoline, 98% dms., t.l., works, lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b. works, lb. .60 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .72½- —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls lb. .50 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb. 1.55 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz. 4.65 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .69 - .72
Mexican, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse, New York, lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.33 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.29 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .93 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., 5 dms. or more, l.c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 2.63 - —
1-4 dms., same basis lo 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, coaltar, may be found in the C's under Coaltar pitch.

Platinum metal, works oz. 81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 12.50 -15.50
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk, 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
Potash, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., reg., flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lb. 9.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .33 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. 22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .18 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs. 5,000 lbs. l shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots
Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .22 - .24
Dom. tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom. hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran., 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride industr., 99.9% KCl., bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. 35.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. 33.00 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms, lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms. same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms., 2,000-4,999-lb. lots lb. .43½- —
dms., 1,999-lb. lots or less lb. .44½- .46¼
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP cryst., gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.55 - —
Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .37 - .39
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis. ton. 27.20 -28.40

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GENERAL

Organic Chemicals Catalog (MOC-131-61)
Organic Chemicals Price Folder (No. 4)
Organic Chemicals Uses by Industry (10-24-60)

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Omamid Resins for the Surface Coatings Industry (OSD-100C-100)
Poly-G 3030 PG (Polyether Triol) (1-61.IU)
Poly-G 4030 PG (Polyether Triol) (2-61.IU)

TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS:

Chlorinated Solvents

Dichlorodiethyl Ether (MOC-100-119)
Ethylene Chlorohydrin Anhydrous (MOC-129-10)
Ethylene Dichloride (MOC-101-119)

Ethanolamines

Mono-, Di-, & Triethanolamine (MOC-106-119)

Glycols

Diethylene Glycol (MOC-103-99)
Dipropylene Glycol (MOC-128-80)
Ethylene Glycol (MOC-102-99)
Propylene Glycol (MOC-127-80)
Triethylene Glycol (MOC-104-107)

Glycol Ether Solvents

Poly-Solv EM, DM, EE, DE, EB, DB (MOC-105-50)
Poly-Solv D2M (MOC-119-109)
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Poly-Tergent J-500 (MOC-112-119)
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Poly-Tergent B-300 (MOC-114-89)
Poly-Tergent B-350 (MOC-130-30)
Poly-Tergent G-200 (MOC-115-119)
Poly-Tergent G-300 (MOC-116-89)
Poly-Tergent LF-400 (MOC-125-109)

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Potassium muriate, gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .40 - .41
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 29.00 -30.20
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 -19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 11.00 -12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l. works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs 18.73 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, comml., kgs., works lb .25 .33
USP dms., works lb .29 .35
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb .1475- 1575
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.15 - —
40.5° Be 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld., lb .878 - .950
Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .70½- .72½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm. lb .18 - —
NF VII, powd., 400-lb dm. lb .17 - —
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ccus., c.l., works, lb .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk works, base price, ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E lb .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib., dms., works lb .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib., dms., c.l., works lb .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb 2.10 - 2.25
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs lb 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs lb 2.50 —
Progesterone, USP, bots gram No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots gram No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb 24.30 -27.00
b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb .45 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .14 - .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .15½- .16½
tanks, dlvd lb .11½- .12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.253 - —
n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices 1c West 1c. higher, same basis
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .18½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb .42 .45
Blonde, bgs lb .18 .20
Husks, bgs. lb .45 .48
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb .03⅞- —
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb .06¼- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal 9.60 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal 45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb 11.00 -11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works lb 11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .76 - .76½
tanks, same basis lb .71 - —
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .18 .21
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, dms., f.o.b. works kilo 90.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 4.50 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb dms lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb 1.55 - 1.75
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz .78½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .3750- —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .28 - —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .3650- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .3150- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .98 - —
Powd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms lb .17½- .17¾
tanks lb .15½- —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb 1.00 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizarine, bbls., works lb 1.30 - —
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.25 —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb 77½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb 78½- —
Resorcinol in dms. 1c. per lb more
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 —
USP, powd., dms., works lb 2.95 —
Rhatany root, bgs lb 14 .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA., kgs., works lb 6.00 —
Tungstated PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 —
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb 14.00 16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb 25 —
powd., bgs. lb 35 —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo 36.00 - —
Riboflavin-5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo 104.70 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. lb .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .14 - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).

HARDWORKING JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

SURFONIC® SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

SPECIFICATIONS

	N-10	N-20	N-40	N-60	N-95	N-120	N-150	N-200	N-300
Specific gravity, 20/20°C.....min.	0.960	1.004	1.020	1.037	1.057	1.069	1.058(30/4)	—	—
max.	0.995	1.007	1.030	1.044	1.064	1.071	1.071	—	—
Cloud point, ml. of H_2O or °C.....min.	8.5 ml.	15.5	30 ml.	68 ml.	52°C.(1)	50°C.(2)	63°C.(2)	72°C.(2)	—
max.	12.0 ml.	19.0	36 ml.	89 ml.	56°C.	54°C.	67°C.	73°C.	—
Color, Pt-Co scale .....max.	500	300	200	200	100	200	200	200	200
Viscosity, 210°F. SUS .....min.	43	47	51	57	67	74	88	—	150
max.	48	50	54	60	70	77	90	—	170
Water, wt.% .....max.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Odor at room temperature.....	Not objectionable								
Appearance	All products are clear and substantially free of suspended matter.								

(1) 1% aqueous (2) 1% in 10% brine

SELECT PROPERTIES

Flash point (open cup), °F.....	355	375	435	475	500	525	500	550	—
Weight, 20°C., lbs./gal.....	8.1	8.35	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.95	9.0	9.1
Foam height, 120°F., mm. initial, 0.1 wt.%	5	5	10	12	80	110	120	—	—
Wetting time, Draves, sec. 0.25%, 1.5 g. hook.....	—	—	12	6	3	7	17	—	—
Freezing point, °C.	—	—	—	<0	5	14	23	34	44

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

SURFONIC Surface-active Agents are available in coiled tank cars, tank wagons and 17E non-returnable steel drums of 430-480 pounds capacity, from our Port Neches plant or terminals throughout the country.

Handling and storage of these products is a straightforward operation. Storage tanks should be of carbon steel according to approved codes. Heating coils and insulation will be required to maintain the higher molecular weight products in the liquid state. Normal precautions to guard against excessive atmospheric moisture pick-up should be taken. Blueprint Drawing No. F-14-248-0, "Typical Carbon Steel Storage Arrangement," is available on request.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The information contained here is necessarily limited . . . for helpful detailed data and applications, ask for our "SURFONIC Technical Brochure" . . . Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Avenue, P. O. Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND
CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO

JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

Rose Oil—Sodium Carbonate

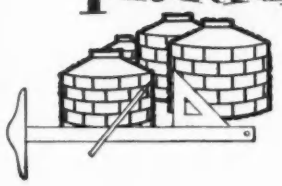
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb 1,152.00- —
Turkish, bots., otto lb.600.00 -700.00
absolute lb.145.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb 1.15 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .80 - .95
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib dms., works unit-lb. .10½- —
Resin 25-45% fib dms. works. unit-lb. .10½- —
Rottenstone bgs. 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs. ton lots same basis lb .04¼- —
Rubber solvent petroleum 115°F-245 F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal 155 —
Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin NF fib dms. 10 kilo lots. kilo 11.00 - —
fib dms. 5 kilo lots kilo.11.50 - —
fib dms. 1 kilo kilo 13.00 - —
Ryania 100% powd. bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb .24 - —

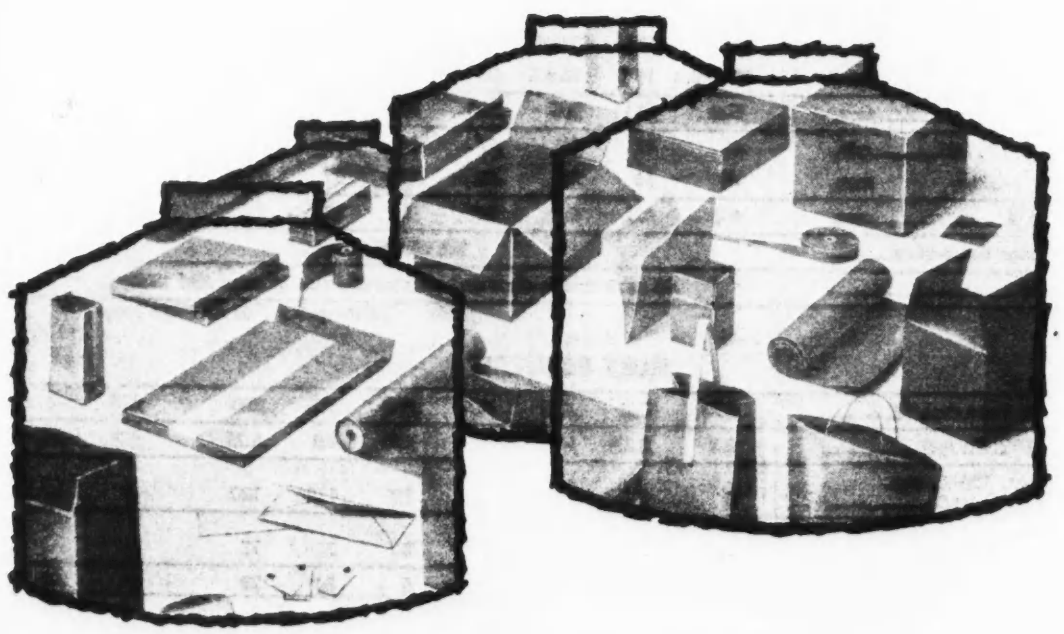
S

S acid, bbls, works lb 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
USP, powd., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.53 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.63 - —
Safflower oil, indust. dms., New York. lb. .21 - .2230
tanks, Atl. coast lb. .19 - —
Edible, dms., same basis lb. .2560- .2660
tanks lb. .2260- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.19.50 - —
Safrol dms lb .65 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .15 - —
Italian cns. lb 18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.11.00 -12.00
Dalmatian cns lb 2.85 3.25
Spanish cns lb 1.25 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms. c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb 1.23 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
fib dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .44¾- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .51¾- —
200-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾- —
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¼- —
USP, pwd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .61¾- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd. fib dms lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.27.00 -30.00
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb. .45 - —
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.40 - —
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd. bgs. frt alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, 10 oz. lots, bots oz.15.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs. c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 6.50 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.65 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 - —
Tinneveley, No. 1, bls. lb. .26 - .30
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l lb. .37 - .38
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .15 - —
Salvadorian, Nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .47 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,200-lb. lots lb. .56 —
bgs., less than 1,200-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .35 - .36
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .34 - .35
superfine, bgs., 10-lb. lots lb. .32 - .33
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91¾- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots. 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots oz. 1.46 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .50 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50% sellers tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
Liq., 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, annyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pent-oxide, 200 lb. dm. less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .34 - —
ton lots or more, same basis, lb. .23½- —
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½- —
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis lb. .19 - —
100-500 dms., same basis lb. .20 - —
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 100-kilos., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 5.60 - —
less than 100-kilos kilo. 5.85 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., ogs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ½c. per lb higher
Sodium bifluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms. c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, annyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.11.75 -14.00
stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, tanks, works lb. 7.50 - —
dms., same basis lb.11.50 -13.00
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).

WEST END

advance planning OF ENLARGED SALT CAKE STORAGE ANTICIPATES INDUSTRY'S GROWING NEEDS





WEST END as a major supplier of highest quality natural salt cake programs expansion of its in-plant storage to meet ever-increasing requirements of industry. West End is constantly exploring new solutions to transportation, distribution and handling problems to assure its continuing position as a reliable and economical source.

Stauffer CHEMICALS

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY • DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
636 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA • PLANT: WESTEND, CALIFORNIA

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 • —
bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 • —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 • —
dms., 20-dm lots or more, works. lb. .66 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 • .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ • —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ • .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 • —
NF VIII, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
USP XIV gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 • 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies, 20,000-lb lots lb. .183 • —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .203 • —
dms., same basis, 2,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .208 • —
dms., same basis, 1,999-lb. lots and under lb. .218 • —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.93 • —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
250-lb dms., l.c.l., works lb. 18¾ • —
Tech. 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
250-lb dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ • —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ • —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14¼ • —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465 • —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 • —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 • —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 • —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .29½ • —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 • 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. 2.20 • —
dms., 50-99 lbs. same basis lb. 1.77 • —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 • —
Sodium hydride, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 • —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25¾ • —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb .23½ • .26
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 • —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.13 • —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ • —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.75 • 5.25
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.30 • —
bags, smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.61 -11.61
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. ton 210.00 • —
Sodium tetrahydrate, bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 bgs. 14.83 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 16.08 -18.08
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works. lb. .21 • —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½ • —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 • —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs. 11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 • —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 • —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 • —
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 • 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.30 • 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.02 • 1.21
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .84 • .88
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .77 • —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 • —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton 48.00 • —
bulk c.l., same basis ton 44.00 • —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.40 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.40 • —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 • 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 12.35 • —
99% bgs. works 100 lbs. 15.40 • —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).

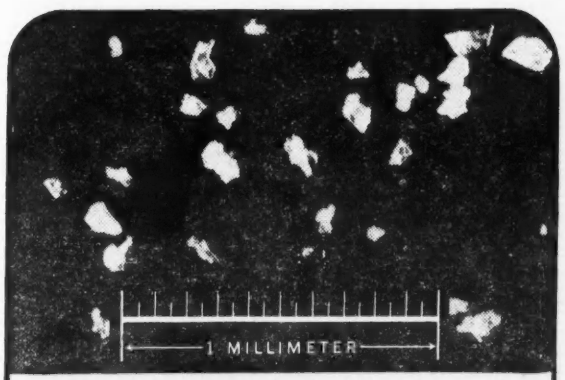
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ • .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ • .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ • .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 • —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .137 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .152 • .215
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E. of Miss lb. .21½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 • —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 • .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 • .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.50 9.55
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 5.15 5.90
Duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 • —
Monobasic, anhyd bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 -10.15
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.60 -10.20
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.

Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 • .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 • —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .34½ • —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .37 • .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.38 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.13 • —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.83 • —
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½ • —
dms. less than 1,000 lbs. dms. lb. .81½ • —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 4.10 • 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 .....100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 .....100 lbs 4.75 4.90

Sodium sesquicarbonate, dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 • 5.60
Sales zones are (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va. Ala., La. and Miss. south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H and Vt in which there are special county zones: Davenport Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98° Kan., Neb W. of 98° N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo and El Paso Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 5.70 • —
dms. c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 6.20 • —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs 5.35 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 • —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works. 100 lbs. 5.85 • —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 —
47° Be. 1:2.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
52° Be. 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 • —

Get Sodium Bicarbonate in the grain size you need **every time...**

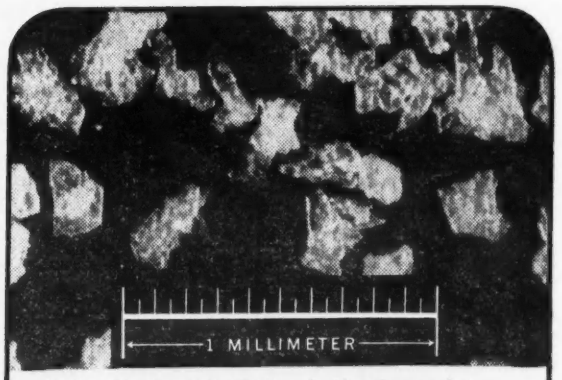
FROM CHURCH & DWIGHT



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Powdered No. 1—For general purpose use in pharmaceuticals, chemical processing, tooth powder, industrial applications.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

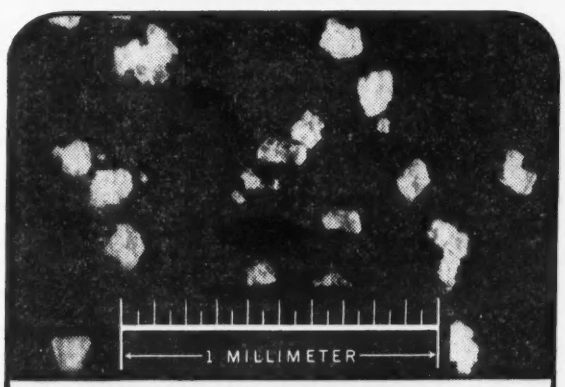
42 Mesh	Trace	200 Mesh	35.0%
100 Mesh	.5%	325 Mesh	70.0%
170 Mesh	20.0%	400 Mesh	80.0%



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Granular No. 5 for manufacture and compounding of effervescent salts, fruit soft drink tablets and other pharmaceuticals.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

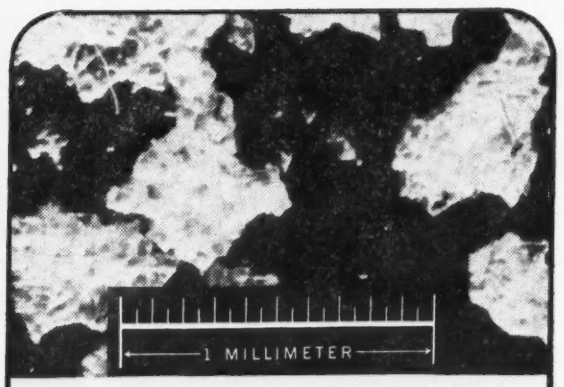
42 Mesh	Trace	100 Mesh	92.5%
65 Mesh	27.0%	170 Mesh	99.0%
80 Mesh	66.5%		



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Granular No. 4 for use in pharmaceuticals, baking powders and cake mixes.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

80 Mesh	Trace	200 Mesh	91.0%
100 Mesh	1.5%	325 Mesh	98.5%
170 Mesh	80.5%		



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Extra Coarse Granular No. 6 for use in formulating special pharmaceuticals.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

28 Mesh	None	65 Mesh	91.0%
42 Mesh	13.0%	80 Mesh	98.5%
48 Mesh	33.0%	100 Mesh	99.3%

Why jeopardize the shelf life or sparkling performance of your pharmaceutical products with an inappropriate granulation of sodium bicarbonate? To eliminate risks, specify Church & Dwight. You'll obtain the widest selection of grain sizes available because Church & Dwight is the country's largest supplier of Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. You'll also receive for the asking unmatched technical service based on more than 100 years of experience in the formulating of Sodium Bicarbonate. Unusual grain size requirements are given special attention. Try us and see. For technical data on all grades of Sodium Bicarbonate, send for brochure, "Church & Dwight Sodium Bicarbonate—How It Serves Industry Today."

CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC., 70 PINE STREET, NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

Sodium silicate, liq., 52° Be. 1:2.4, turbid, dms., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 —
Sodium silicofluoride bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .0775- —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .745 - .901
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb. .22 —
Sodium sulfate NF VII dried, powd. dms lb. .22½- —
Tech anhyd bgs c.l. dlvd E ton 56.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 34.00 —
USP cryst. fib dms lb 17½ .18
Sodium sulfhydrate flake 70-72%, dms c.l. works frt. equald lb .07¼ —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .08¼ —
Liq 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton 130.00 —
Sodium sulfide flake, dms c.l., works E frt equald lb .06 -
dms l.c.l. same basis lb .07 —
Fused bbls. c.l. works E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls l.c.l. same basis lb .06½ -
Sodium sulfite anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
Powd. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms., c.l. works frt equald lb .04½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, purified, cryst., 250-lb dms lb. .90 - —
Tech anhyd. dms. 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .367 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech. anhyd. 100-lb bgs. c.l. c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.75 - —
100-lb bgs l.c.l. l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, photograde, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0775- —
64 lb bgs. l.c.l. t.l.t. frt. equald lb .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb bgs., l.c.l., t.l.t., frt. equald 100 lbs 5.20 —
Sodium titanate ctns c.l. works. lb. 14¼ —
ctns. 5-ton lots works lb .14½ —
ctns. 1-ton lots or less works lb .14¾ —
Sodium trichloroacetate 90%, 100-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E. lb. .35 —
50-lb dms. c.l., frt alld E lb .35½ —
10-lb cns. c.l. frt alld E lb 42 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.73 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.48 - —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.18 - —
Sodium tungstate tech. kgs. dlvd. E lb 1.32 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst. dms. works lb 52 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate dms. t.l., dlvd lb 22½- —
dms. l.t.l. same basis lb 23 - —
Sodium zirconyl sulfate, fib dms. 1,000-lb lots or more works lb 28 —
fib dms., smaller lots same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks frt equald gal .30 .35½
Petroleum, straight, aromatic, 310°-360F b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. 29 - —
355°-420°F b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal .30 - —
Partial aromatic, 211°-265°F b.r., 31°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 —
286°-340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal .275 —
319°-380°F b.r., 27° C. m.a.p. tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
322°-390°F b.r. 28°C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal .28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms. 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½ —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .35½ —
fib dms, smaller lots works lb. .38½ 40½
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms 20,000-lb lots works lb .34 —
fib dms 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb .36 —
fib dms smaller lots works lb .39 41
Sorbitol, USP, reg., 70% aqueous, dms c.l. works lb .18 —
dms l.c.l works lb .19 —
tanks works lb .16¼ —
powd. dms., c.l., works lb. .38½ —
dms. 10,000 to 20,000 lb lots, works lb .40½ —
Sorbitol, soln., comi. aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 -
dms., l.c.l., works lb .27 -
tanks, works lb .23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb .23¼ 23½
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l., works lb .20 —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb .20¼ 29½
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton 58.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .10¾- —
Foots, soapstock acid 95% tanks, New York lb. .05¾- —
Alkali, refd., dms. lb. .1470- .1495
tanks lb. .1270- —
Crude, dms. lb. .1420- .1445
tanks lb. .1220- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .14¾- .14⅞
tanks lb. .12¾- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .17¼- .18½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
S. D., dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1750- .1850
tanks lb. .1550- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1650- .1750
tanks lb .1450- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .32 - .33
cakes, cs. lb. .33 .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .20
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .916 - .938
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms lb. 1.142 - 1.397
Stannous chloride, hyd., crystal, 800 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Stannous oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.701 - 1.831
Stannous sulfate, works lb. 1.229 - 1.269
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb .60 .61
Stearic acid, bbl, pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½- .21
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - .20
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .028 - .03
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran. 150-lb dm., frt. equald lb. 1.00 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure dms. 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms. 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib dms, dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide jars, 25-lb lots lb 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs works ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP)
Strophanthin K bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 2.50 3.00
Styrax gum USP cs lb 4.50 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis lb .19 —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .132 - —
Tech 99.2% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1103- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene in the range of 31c to 34c a gallon and petroleum refining labor.
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb 1.03 1.10
Succinic acid purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. .62 —
dms. t.t.l. same basis lb. .63 - .75
Succinic anhydride dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .51 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .52 —
Sucrose, refd. white bgs. refy E. lb. .0915- —
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate, 90% dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .35 —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 —
100% t.l. dms. dlvd. lb. .35½- —
t.t.l. dms., same basis lb. .37 —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade 100-200-lb. lots, bgs. l.c.l. works lb 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax dom., refd. slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .60 .65
80-lb ctns. spot lb .65 .75
Sulfabenzamide dms kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium dms kilo 9.00 10.10
Sulfacetamide USP fib dms kilo 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.35 24.45
USP powd. dms. kilo 22.60 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium USP dms kilo 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine NF X dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.50 —
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo 24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine USP XV microcrystals, dms kilo 19.65 20.75
USP XV powd. dms kilo 18.75 19.85
Sulfamic acid cryst. dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 16.00 —
dms. l.c.l., t.l.t., works 100 lbs 17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l. works 100 lbs 14.75 —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.t. works 100 lbs 16.25 17.25
Sulfanilamide NF reg. 1,000 lb., fib. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.75 - —
NF, reg., smaller lots, fib dms., frt equald lb. 1.80 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV powd., bots., tins kilo 15.45 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo 16.55 17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo 6.25 6.90
NF X, powd. dms. kilo 5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 —
Sulfur, comi. flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sulfur crude, dom. bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long ton 23.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 6.25 - —

Sulfur, refd., lump, bgs., mines 1-10 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, comi., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, pashing through mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Sulfur, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .05½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq. comi., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .13
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works, East ton 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works, East ton 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works, East ton 23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, California works, tanks ton 26.45 - —
CP NF consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, 5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra cs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks works ton 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. 1.00 - —
bulk f.o.b vessel at Fla unit-ton 1.05 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb 3.00 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald, lb. 1.18 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton 28.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - 36.00
Talc, dom., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton 31.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l works ton 34.00 - —
99.95X, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l. works ton 38.00 - —
625 mesh micronized, bgs. c.l. works ton 80.00 —
Dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color grd., bgs c.l., works ton 19.40 —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 37.60 —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 - 35.00
tanks, works lb. .02⅞- .03⅛
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .07½- .08½
Acid, refined dms. c.l., works lb. .08¾- .10
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08¾
Dist. depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- .09¾
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08½
Tall oil fatty acids, less 2% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- .11
tanks, works lb. .07¾- .09
2-6% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works, lb. .08½- .09
tanks, works lb. .06½- .07
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾- —
Inedible, fancy bleachable, tanks, lb. .05½- —
fancy, guarant'd, bulk, f.o.b., steamer lb. .06¼- —
dms., f.a.s. lb. .07¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅞- —
No. 1, dlvd. lb. .05 - —
Prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅛- —
Sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
50% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids dist. dms. lb. .13¼- .15¾
tanks lb. .10¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.25 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk unit-ton 4.75 5.00
Tannic acid, NF fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.07
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 1.96 1.99
Tech, dms lb 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb 6.60 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms. c.l., same basis gal. 75 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 77 - —
tanks same basis gal .65 —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 —
bgs. 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt, same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms lb. .70 —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms lb. .40 .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms, lb. .64 .75
Prime, dms lb .53 .56
Terpinyl propionate dms lb. 1.65 1.70
Testosterone USP bots gram No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP, bots, gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. 14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).

Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .33½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .66½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.t., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .26½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .27½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .28½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver lb. .26 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride dms., c.l. t.l. frt alld E lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., t.l.l. same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal dlvd lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots. dlvd. lb 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF fib dms. 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms. 500-lbs. works lb. 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms., 500-lbs., works, lb. 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt alld lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP fib dms., frt. alld kilo. 27.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms., frt. alld kilo. 27.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .74 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .76 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .28½- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .32½- —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, dms. 25 kilos, works, kilo. 115.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. .14 - —
reg., bgs. lb. .08 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
NF, white, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.95
Tech., white, cns lb. .80 - 1.10
Thymol, fib dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 2.45 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. 100-lbs f.o.b. works lb. 7.30 - —
Timno root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.24 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, all grades, bgs., 30-ton c.l. min. frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
20-ton c.l. min. frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .26½
Titanium dioxide, rutile, all grades, bgs., 30-ton c.l. min. frt. aid . .27 - —
20-ton c.l., min. frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - .28½
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla. ton 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ton 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., 30-ton c.l., f.o.b. lb. .09½- —
20-ton c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., 30-ton c.l lb. .14½- —
20-ton c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 min., f.o.b. plant, frt. alld E lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., 5,000-lbs.-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .81½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., less than 5,000 lbs., same basis lb. .84 - —
For west coast delivery add 2c. per lb.
d-a Tocopherols, NF, mixer conc., pure basis bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 90.00 —
25% dry. powd., bots kilo. 22.50 - 24.00
33% dry. powd. bots. kilo. 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs. 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd.gal. 25½- —
Toluene prices, coaltar or petroleum source, East Coast Metropolitan areas only, tankcars, 25c. per gallon dlvd.
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms. t.t.l. same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l. frt alld lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.

p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .83 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
p-Toluidine tech. flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt alld lb 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, prime f.o.b., N.Y. lb. 1.35 1.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs., same basis lb. 1.00 1.10
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. 42 —
Toxaphene dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb .22 —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. works lb 28 —
Tragacanth gum, No 1, ribbons cs lb 4.10 4.20
No 2, cs lb 3.75 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb 3.40 3.65
USP powd., bbls. lb 1.05 1.15
Triacetin dms c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35½ - —
Triallylamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver, lb. .42½ - —
non-ret dms. t.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½ - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin dms t.c.l. dlvd lb .69 —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms. c.l. f.o.b works lb .52 - —
USP, 100-lb dms., frt. equald lb 1.25 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l. frt. alld E lb .15 —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb .16 —
tanks, frt alld E. lb 13¼ —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
Trichloroethylene dms. c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - .15¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid dms., c.l., t.l. frt equald lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., non-ret. dms., 1 dm. frt. equald kilo. 3.10 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks dlvd lb .32½ - —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb .22 —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
dms. t.t.l. frt alld. lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver. lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
HP, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Triethylenetetramine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - .48¾
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .50¼
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Trisobutylene tanks, dlvd lb. .08 —
Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
dms t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks frt equald 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
dms. t.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
Trioxanes, pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol ogs., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .34 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
bbls t.c.l. frt equald lb. .43½ - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene dms. c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E lb. .20½ - —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. frt alld E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld E lb. .17½ - —
tankwagon and compartmented, tankwagon, 1,000 gals., min, frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb. higher in west
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).

di-Trypophane, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 154.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., New York lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, imported lb. .29 Nom.
tanks, domestic mills lb. .29 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2.0-2.5 microns, dms. works lb 4.25 —
Tungstic acid tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb 2.45 - —
Turkey red bbls. works lb .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF cns. dms lb .28 .50
Tuscan red bbls frt equald lb 26 .32
Tyrothricin USP 1 to 5 kilos gram .50 —

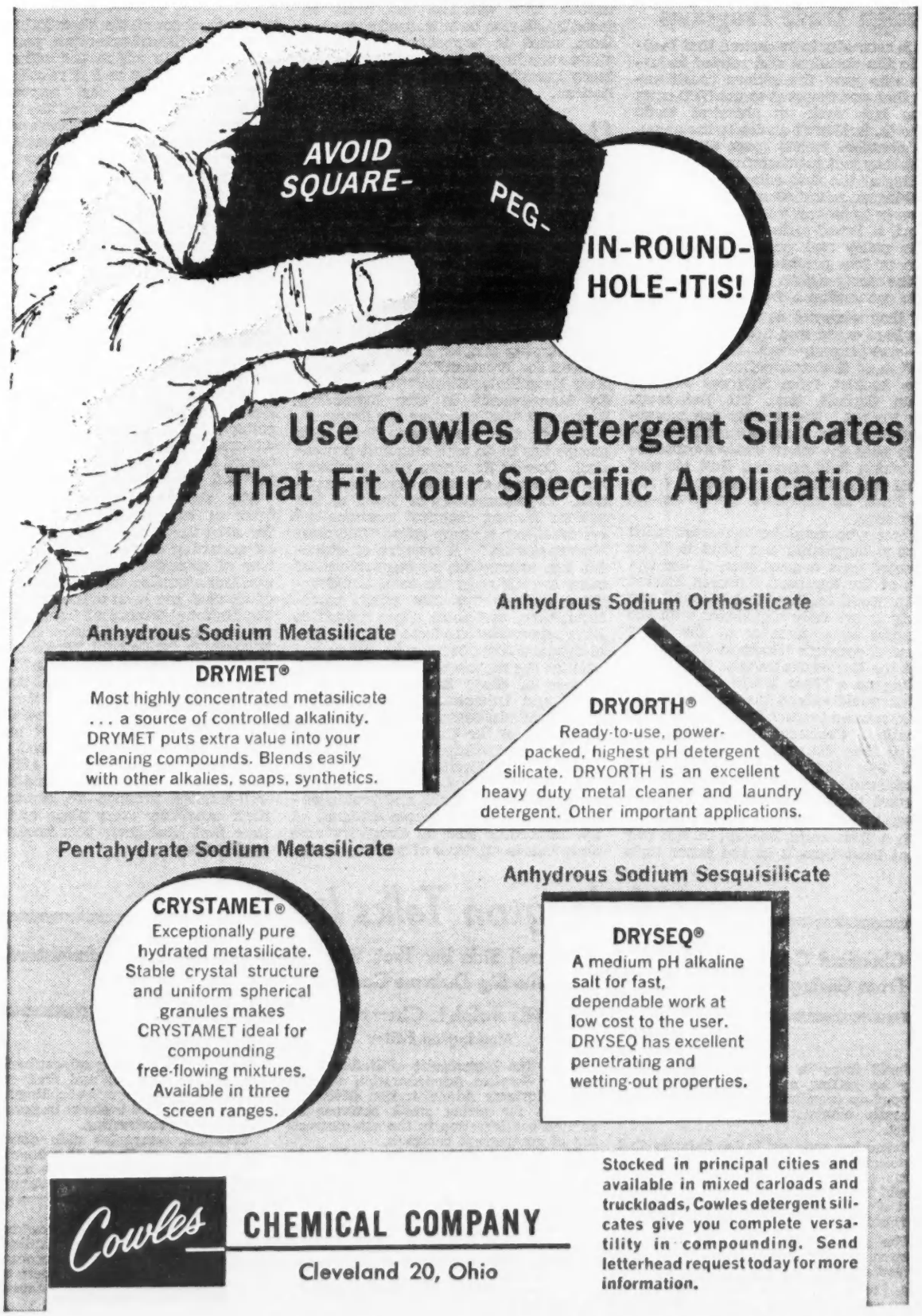
U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33½ - .38
Jobbing types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .18 - .19
Regular types dry bbls. same basis lb. .25 - .40½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb 07½ 07¾
bgs t.c.l works lb 07¾ 08
turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y lb. .08¼ —
Umber, raw, Amer., bgs., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey type bgs works lb 08½ 08¾
Undecylenic acid 55-gal dms. f.o.b works lb 1.28 —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 100.00 - —
Urea, feed grade, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 95.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. f.o.b. plant ton. 91.25 - —
Bulk, c.l., t.l., same basis ton. 85.25 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane USP dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb .65 - —
dms. t.t.l. same basis lb 70 - —
Uva-Ursi leaves, bls. lb. .14 - .15

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb .32 - —
Indian bgs lb .25 - —
dl-Valine dms. 1 kilo, works kilo. 37.00 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech. dms., works lb. 1.38 - —
Vandyke brown, bbls, works lb .09½ .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.40 - 6.65
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 7.85 - 8.15
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Vanillin ex lignin 100-lb fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots or more lb. 3.00 —
less than 2,000 lbs lb. 3.20 3.30
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs, works lb .0475 - —
Venetian red 20%, bgs., works lb .0525 - —
25% bgs., works lb .0575 - —
30% bgs., works lb .06 - —
35% bgs., works lb .0625 - —
40% bgs., works lb .0675 - —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.25
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.00 - 12.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 4.50 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb 5.55 —
Victoria blue toner, bbls, prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1810 —
55-gal dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. 1960 —
tanks, dlvd. lb 1560 —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal. dlvd lb. 1610 —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech. dms., t.c.l., works lb .50 —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works, min frt equald E. lb. .08 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot 1.12 —
bots. 75cc hospitals bot 1.56 —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works lb 30¼ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 31 —
tanks, works lb 28¼ —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms. c.l. dlvd lb 49 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 50 —
tanks, same basis lb 47 —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.20 —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.35 —
tanks, works lb 1.15 —

—Continued on page 78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CONSULTING EDITOR: Hugh Craig
WASHINGTON EDITOR: Ralph L. Cherry, 956 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.
EUROPEAN EDITOR: Clare M. Cotton, 26A Wellington Road, London NW 8, England
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VICE-PRESIDENT: Jean Schnell Auchincloss
TREASURER: William S. Auchincloss
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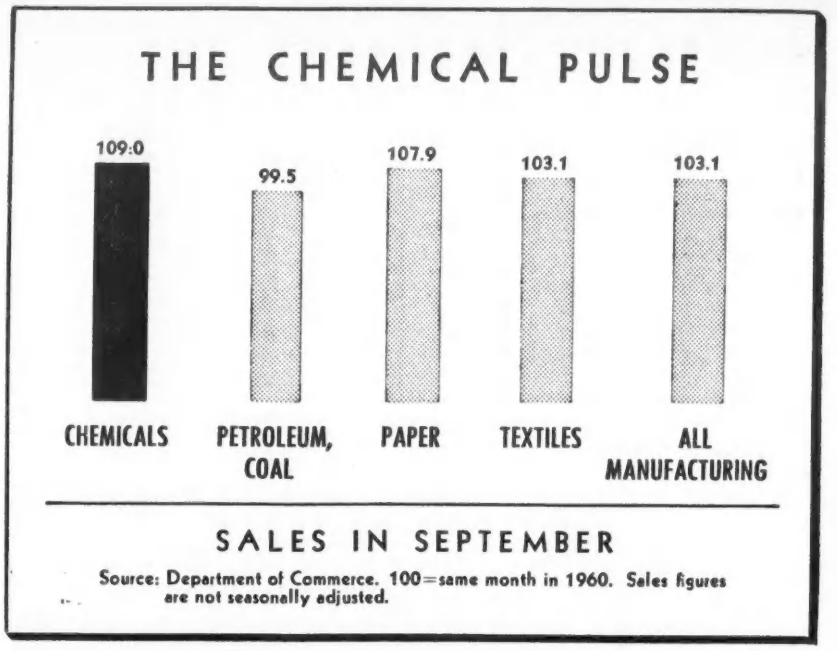


Foreign Trade Programs

It is earnestly to be desired that leaders in the chemical and related industries who gave the serious consideration that was deserved to the OPD news items last week on chemical trade (page 4), fertilizer's choice (same page), and chemical tariffs (page 5), carried what they had got therefrom into their reading of the first editorial and what Washington talked about (page 9). It is seriously to be hoped that they had acquired a broad-scale view of foreign trade policy and practice by way of more or less participatory attendance at the forty-eighth national foreign trade convention a fortnight earlier.

If they were not at that convention, it is here urged and advised that they get—and properly read—the final declaration of that convention, obtainable as a booklet from National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., 111 Broadway, New York 6. The twenty-one recommendations therein deal most informatively with the many matters concerning which it is essential that all who would be successful in foreign trading have an adequate equipment of knowledge.

Those who must be concerned with what is happening and what is to be expected as a consequence of the impact of the European Common Market on US world trading would do well and wisely to get fully acquainted with the proposal by a member of the lower house of congress (Reuss of Wisconsin) that the United States take the lead in setting up a "Free World Community" which would extend the common market idea to an eventually world-wide application. Comment from Washington has it that the proposer will push his idea into the coming congressional consideration of extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act.

What the Soviet reaction would be to such a free world line-up, in the way of at least threats to the lesser links thereof, is a question that must be faced by all who have learned anything from what is happening every day along such lines. The United States already has a big enough job in that connection.

Chemicals in Sanitation

The National Technical Task Committee on Industrial Wastes has issued a "report to the nation," with the title, "Clean Water," the stated intent of which is "to provide essential information concerning the organization, policies, functions, and capabilities of the committee and to reflect industry's progress in dealing with water use and industrial waste disposal."

That information is presented under the following chapter headings: "Partnership for Progress," "How Industries Help Keep Water Clean," "Water Quality Management in Our Expanding Economy," "Safeguarding the Future."

One of the committee's four task groups has to do with chemical processing. One of its eleven subcommittees has to do with synthetic organic chemicals. Representatives of three of the nations leading chemical manufacturers constitute a group called "Chemical Manufacturing." A number of chemists are among the representatives of other industries in the total of thirty-three such groups. The paint, petroleum, soap, and some other industries have representatives from their national organizations. Serving in liaison capacities are representatives of the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers, State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and a number of divisions and agencies of the US Public Health Service.

The notable participation of representatives of industrial and professional chemistry is but simple evidence of the important role of chemistry and chemicals in all areas of sanitary needs. Many members of the chemical industry have effluent-retention ponds at their plants, in which the effluent is treated chemically and physically in a manner indicated by appropriate analysis. The industry and the profession provide technical service and necessary reagents for the operation of similar anti-pollution programs in numerous other industries and of municipalities.

A special opportunity—and obligation—is presented to the chemical industry and profession for general public service in the area of sanitation in a recent PHS report on the threat of a hepatitis plague, in which an expert has suggested that municipal water systems, especially in the Mountain states, may be a source of hepatitis for humans. The chemical resources of the nation, industrial and professional, should be teamed up with those of the Public Health Service in a thorough investigation of that probability—also of the actuality—that hepatitis has been caused by the eating of raw clams from polluted shore waters.

The chemical members of such a team of investigators should prepare for what they will be called upon to do by acquiring all that they can in the way of essential basic information by studious attention to and consideration of all that has been made available by the National Technical Task Committee on Industrial Wastes in "Clean Water," its "Industrial Waste Guides," its "News Quarterly," and its "Process Sheets." There is a big real and imperative need on the part of the public for such preventive and remedial sanitary service. The chemical industry and profession can provide that service with assuredly satisfactory efficiency. They owe it to the public— and to their well-merited prestige—to demonstrate their capability every place and every time that that there is a need for its application.

Meetings

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Denver, Colo., December 26-31.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Washington, D. C., March 20-29.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 3-6.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler-Hilton hotel, Dallas, Tex., February 5-9.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 24-26.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, November 27-December 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, November 28-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 4-6.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, fall luncheon, Summit hotel, New York, November 30; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 1.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting and midyear conference, Commodore hotel, New York, November 21.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting, Savoy-Hilton hotel, New York, November 30.

Northeastern Weed Control Conference, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 3-5.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11-12; central regional meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 13-14; western regional meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 19-20.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13; joint meeting with the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing agents, Commodore hotel, New York, February 1.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 28.

Society of the Plastics Industry, plastic film, sheeting and coated fabrics conference Pierre hotel, New York, December 7-8; reinforced plastics division conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 6-8; annual western section conference, del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., April 4-6.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting and dinner, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 7.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 29; joint convention with Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, Canada, June 24-29.

Weed Society of America, annual meeting Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 11-14.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Companies May Be on the Small Side But That Won't Stop the Kennedy Administration From Giving Them Their Fair Share of the Big Defense Contracts.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Small firms in the chemical industry may be getting a bigger break in the stepped-up spending for defense that the Kennedy administration is putting into effect.

Notice has gone out to the industry that chemical companies with government contracts of a half-million dollars or more should have programs for sub-contracting part of this work to other small companies in this field.

The government expects such an arrangement, and if there isn't one, plans to find out why.

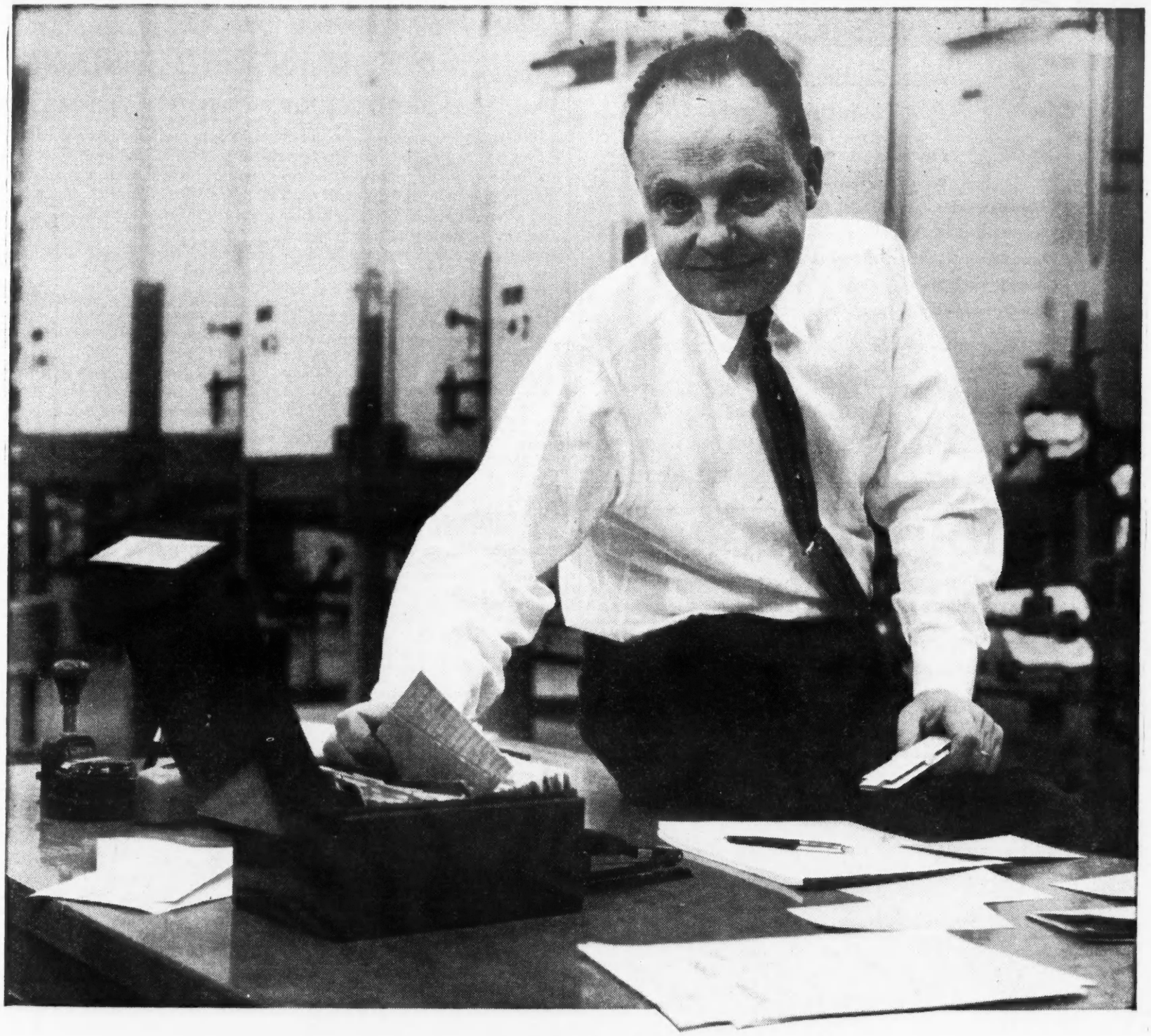
Aid to little business is one of the major aims of the Kennedy administration, and recently the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration and the Small Business Administration devised a program for giving small business increased consideration in the sub-contracting of government contracts.

The purpose of the program is to make sure that small business concerns are considered fairly as sub-contractors and suppliers under government procurement and construction contracts. It would also:

- Insure that government prime contractors and sub-contractors consult, through appropriate procuring agencies, with the SBA when requested to do so.
- Enable SBA to obtain from any government procurement agency information and records concerning sub-contracting by its prime contractors and their sub-contractors—in the interest of aiding the participation of small business in government procurement contracting.

Chemical companies with government contracts are cautioned to maintain complete sub-contracting records and if the contracts amount to over $500,000 they should have active small business sub-contracting programs in operation.

SBA is expecting prime contractors to come to it for assistance regarding potentially qualified small business sources for certain purchasing actions where no small business concerns would otherwise be solicited.



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Heavy Chemicals

Sodium Silicofluoride: The Reasons For the Temporary Supply Shortage

Coalescing to produce a temporary tight supply of sodium silicofluoride are a year-long decline in imports, reduced production and byproduct material in the US and seasonally larger volume of water consumption during the summer months. On top of that, Hurricane Carla knocked out production at one Houston, Tex., phosphate plant for about a month, and another company experienced technical problems in its phosphate production.

Of these factors, only the drop in imports has long-term significance. There is a definite trend in Europe to fluoridate water, and booming prosperity on the continent has spurred demand for sodium silicofluoride as an etching agent for ceramics and glass.

One importer here estimates that deliveries from Europe will total only 1,500 tons this year, as compared with about 3,000 tons in 1960.

Reduced byproduct production in the US was the result of poor planting weather this season which caused a sharp drop in consumption of phosphatic fertilizers in the mid-west.

Supply Potential Is Great

The normal trend of phosphate production, however, is upward. And even if it was not, there are many small fertilizer producers who would add a byproduct silicofluoride operation if market conditions, such as a deep-rooted shortage, warranted it.

Causing water consumption to run above normal this summer were the excessive heat, the swimming pool boom and the increasing suburban lawn acreage. In the 2,000-odd municipalities which fluoridate their water supply, this required a boost in sodium silicofluoride purchases, even though dental health was not at stake in such uses.

Here in the east, a major producer can move against a supply shortage simply by increasing production. The company turns out sodium silicofluoride as part of a flexible multi-fluoride operation. When the price is right and the supply snug, more of the plant's output can be allocated in that direction.

This producer has not yet responded to last week's price advance (effective November 9 on spot, January 1 on contract), but action is expected early this week.

So far, one major fertilizer company and its dealers have posted the advance, citing increased costs. The supply bind, however, is likely to carry at least as much weight in deliberations by the rest of the trade. The price increase amounts to 50c. a hundredweight in bags and 4/10c. a pound in drums.

Figures supplied by Public Health Service indicate only a modest increase this year in the population served by water fluoridation—not enough to influence the supply position. As of June 30, the total had reached 38.86 million, up only 360,000 from a January 1 total of 38.50 million.

In contrast, the population using fluoridated water increased 2.3 million during all of 1960 from a total of 36.2 million on Jaunary 1, 1960.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Lead metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 18, 1960
106.64	106.64	106.63	106.88

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—Although the floundering of steel production has come as a real disappointment to eastern acid producers, this has been partly offset by brisk demand in chemical accounts.

Census Bureau reports September production of hydrochloric acid at 72,284 tons, down from a revised total of 83,325 tons for August.

Stocks closed the month at 15,491 tons, up from 14,113 tons a month earlier.

Nitric—Production of nitric acid in September rose to 283,880 tons from 276,610 in August, the Census Bureau reports. Stocks at month's end totaled 17,063 tons, up slightly from 16,105 at the start, the government agency reports.

Sulfuric — Output of sulfuric acid in September totaled 1,390,948 short tons, down from a revised total of 1,401,744 in August. Stocks closed the month at 503,898 tons, down from August's 532,299 tons indicating a boost in consumption.

Steel production during the week ended November 11 was 2,046,000 net tons, up insignificantly from the previous week's 2,044,000, the American Iron & Steel Institute reports.

Steel output to date in 1961 stands at 82,811,000 net tons, closing in on last year's total of 88,972,000 tons.

Paper Production Lower

The American Paper & Pulp Association reported paper production for the week ended Nov. 11 at 94.0 percent of theoretcal capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 95.7 percent for the previous week and 96.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Bases and Salts

Calcium Carbide — Census Bureau reports September production of calcium carbide at 86,350 tons, up sharply from only 68,825 tons in August. Stocks at month's end totaled 35,094 tons as compared with 38,211 a month earlier.

Caustic Soda — Production plummeted in September, reaching only 370,023 tons, as compared with 417,884 tons in August. Stocks stood at 320,484 tons on September 30, down from 332,806 tons a month earlier.

Chlorine—Chlorinated solvents are reported to be absorbing substantial quantities of chlorine, as are organic chemicals generally. Also seasonally active are paper makers, trade sources report. Chlorine prices have been unchanged since the second quarter of 1960, when a modest advance was posted.

Output of chlorine in September totaled 349,896 tons, down from a revised total of 394,697 tons the previous month, Census Bureau reports. Stocks closed the month at 38,300 tons, up from 31,945 tons, evidencing an even steeper decline in consumption.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Shipments of aluminum sheet and plate in September totaled 124,436,000 pounds, down from 130,547,000 in August, but sharply up over the 108,429,000 pounds shipped in September 1960, the Aluminum Association reports.

Shipments during the first nine months amounted to 1,105,188,000 pounds, up from 1,044,636,000 pounds in the comparable 1960 period.

Business & Defense Services Administration reports that aluminum shipments by countries in the free world in 1960 were 21 percent higher than in 1959.

The United States more than doubled its shipments during the year, displacing Norway as the second largest exporter. Crude exports from the US were 285,000 tons, comprising 25 percent of the Free World total of 1,159,000 tons. Canada, the largest exporter, accounted for 48 percent of the total.

Copper—US crude and refined production rose sharply in October, but so did deliveries, with a net decline of stocks.

Crude output here amounted to 109,951 tons, up from 98,420 tons in September. Refined production totaled 145,425 tons, up from 126,023 tons. Deliveries rose to 130,364 tons from 126,793 tons, and stocks closed at 76,785 tons, down from 79,939 tons.

Outside the US, the figures rose in all categories, including stocks.

Foreign crude production reached 202,858 tons, up from 178,712, and refined out-

put rose to 176,710 tons from only 155,919 in September. Deliveries hit 189,430 tons, up from 178,335 tons, and refined stocks continued a year long rise, closing at 336,451 tons, up from 325,858 tons. Figures are from the monthly report of the Copper Institute.

Lead—Metal was cut ½c. to 10c. a pound, the lowest level since 1946. The new reduction, the second in two weeks, came as no surprise to observers, for consumers had curtailed purchases sharply in anticipation of such a cut.

Buyers were aware of these two factors:

• The spread between US and British metal had widened to 3c. a pound, making it possible for foreign lead to undersell the domestic product here.

• Domestic stocks closed September at 191,000 tons, up from 139,000 tons a year ago.

Selenium — Domestic production of selenium and its compounds in the third quarter totaled 285,702 pounds of contained selenium, down 3 percent from the previous quarter's 294,797 pounds, the Bureau of Mines reports.

Shipments in the third quarter amounted to 236,161 pounds of contained selenium, down from 250,789 pounds in the second quarter.

Producers' stocks closed at 410,691 pounds, up sharply from 361,150 pounds at the beginning of the quarter.

Tin — Market fluctuated narrowly to close unchanged at $1.24 a pound, spot, for Straits metal.

Zinc—For the seventh consecutive month, US zinc producers in October improved their statistical position. Stocks dropped about 15,000 tons during the month to close at 150,083 tons.

American Zinc Institute reports the month's production at 81,402 tons, up from 68,003 in September. Domestic shipments rose to 92,904 tons from 86,934. Total shipments, including exports, were 96,383 tons, up from 91,029 in September.

Production for the year to date stands at 729,799 tons, as against total shipments of 770,526 tons. As a result, stocks have declined from a high of 222,889 tons March 31 to the current 150,083 tons.

The October production breakdown by grades was as follows:

• Special high grade, 28,348 tons, as against 21,948 in September.

• High grade, 9,376 tons, as against 4,936 tons.

Intermediate, 1,065 tons, as against 1,771 tons.

• Prime western (including select and brass special) 42,613 tons, as against 39,348 tons.

Texas Alkyls Clarifies Report

Clarifying its recent expansion announcement (OPD, 11/13/61), Texas Alkyls, Inc., reports that its aluminum alkyls plant at LaPorte, Tex., will have a capacity of 8 million to 10 million pounds a year when the project is completed. The facility came on stream in 1960 with 2 million pounds of capacity, and this total is now being quadrupled.

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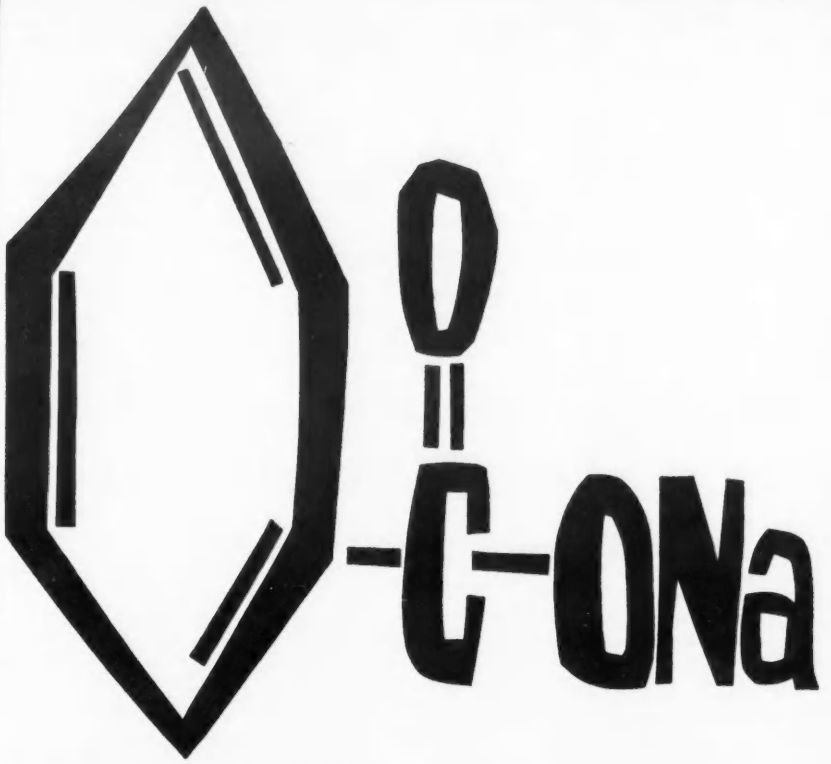

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Eastman Chemical Offering Diheptyl p-Phenylenediamine

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has completed tests and is now offering commercial quantities of "Tenamene 4," a new diheptyl p-phenylenediamine sweetening catalyst and gum inhibitor for gasoline.

The new additive is said to be similar in many respects to di-sec-butyl p-phenylenediamine additives, such as Eastman's "Tenamene 2." Price, however, is 10 cents a pound below that of the di-sec-butyl derivative.

Tests on a number of gasoline stocks indicate that while the gum inhibition potential of the new additive is less than di-sec-butyl p-phenylenediamine, its effectiveness as a catalyst in promoting sweetening is essentially the same as the older additive, Eastman says.

Eastman feels that many refiners will find the diheptyl p-phenylenediamine additive more economical in inhibitor sweetening gasoline stocks that are relatively stable.

GAF and Interhandel

—Continued from page 7

pany, which claims its connection with the pre-war IG Farben combine in Germany was ended before the US seized the organization in World War II as an enemy asset.

In Bonn, however, German officials are quite skeptical about Interhandel's actual chances of either regaining control or winning compensation. The IG Farben liquidation company in West Germany has a formal claim pending on the GAF assets, although it isn't pushing it because of Bonn pressure.

IN TECHNICAL JOB: James P. Parker, formerly in the raw materials development department, and now the new manager of the general chemical laboratories of B. F. Goodrich Company in Akron, Ohio.

Allied on Two Exchanges

Allied Chemical Corporation has listed its corporate stock on the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange and the Midwest Stock Exchange. Named registrar for Allied's stock on the coast is the Security First National Bank, Los Angeles. In the midwest, that function will be performed by First National Bank of Chicago.

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What's your toughest problem on magnesium compounds?

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Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P.

MARINCO® O
Magnesium Oxide U.S.P.

MARINCATE®
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P.

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Aluminum Hydroxide U.S.P.
Aluminum Hydroxide Paste
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For additional information and samples write to Merck Marine Magnesium Division, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

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Richardson Forms Division To Run Treplow, Krystall

Richardson Company, Melrose Park, Ill., has formed a new chemicals division to consolidate the administration and operation of its two chemical producing subsidiaries—Treplow Chemical Company, Paterson, N. J., and Krystall Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

James R. Dudley, vice-president of Richardson, will manage the new chemicals division. Mr. Dudley will continue as company research and development director and president of Treplow. He has also been elected president of Krystall.

Vincent A. Sullivan, Krystall vice-president, has been appointed manager of operations of the division with responsibility for production, engineering and technical functions. He has also been elected vice-president and a director of Treplow.

Newly-appointed general sales manager is John P. Masterson who will head up the national sales organization.

TVA's Fertilizer Experiment

—Continued from page 7

phases of TVA's educational program with fertilizer manufacturers and distributors," according to Dr. Nelson.

"Interest also has run high in other TVA fertilizer materials currently available for experimental use in the activity. Among these are calcium metaphosphate (62-64 percent P_2O_5); concentrated superphosphate (52-54 percent P_2O_5); diammonium phosphate (21 percent N and 53 percent P_2O_5); ammonium phosphate-nitrate (30 percent N and 10 percent P_2O_5), superphosphoric acid (74-75 percent P_2O_5, and nitric acid (52-58 percent HNO_3).

"This is a versatile group of very high-analysis raw materials. Used in combination with other raw materials from commercial sources, they are effective tools for accomplishing the objectives of the activity.

Cooperation Speeds Progress

"Problem solving has been speeded as a result of the co-operative nature of the venture. This is partially accomplished through a small group of commercial manufacturers equipped for and willing to lead in the adaptation of new processes, products, or methods to larger-than-pilot-plant operations. Most of the larger group of participating manufacturers also work on specific problems related to the TVA materials they are using and the type of plant in which these materials are used. Sometimes a number of manufacturers, along with TVA technicians, work on a problem simultaneously," says the TVA official.

"Once a problem has been resolved, results are made available to other interested manufacturers. This is sometimes done in technical demonstrations held at participating plants.

"A great deal has been accomplished in the initial years of the program in furthering the application of modern fertilizer technology. With this groundwork and with a large group of manufacturers cooperating in defining and solving problems, more will be accomplished in coming years," Dr. Nelson concludes.

The following table summarizes the growth of the program:

Growth In Participation During First Five Years

Year	*Plants*	*States*	*Products*	*Tons Shipped*
1956-57	24	15*	3	1,983
1957-58	51	20	8	27,733
1958-59	84	25	10	39,338
1959-60	115	29*	9	47,455
1960-61	124	29*	10	56,623

* Includes Puerto Rico.

India's Fertilizer

—Continued from page 7

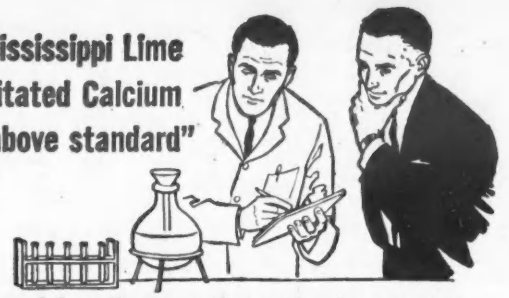
monium sulfate is its most important single product, followed closely by calcium-ammonium nitrate. Other products include urea, ammonium sulfate-nitrate, ammonium phosphate, and ammonium chloride.

There is an additional capacity of 254,250 tons under construction. All but 8,250 tons of this capacity will be concentrated in publically-owned installations.

Significantly, the new fertilizer output will be primarily in the form of urea and calcium-ammonium nitrate, with some nitrophosphate. This new product emphasis reflects the scarcity of sulfuric acid. India has, at present, no native sulfur production.

The government has approved a further expansion of 287,000 tons in capacity. At least 55 percent of this will be in two plants under private ownership. All but a very minor portion of this capacity will be for urea and nitrophosphate output.

"Our tests show Mississippi Lime Company's Precipitated Calcium Carbonate to be above standard"



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Obituaries

James A. Hill

James Alexander Hill, one-time president of the old Illinois Zinc Company, died November 12 in New York. Mr. Hill was elected president of the company in 1938 and board chairman in 1951. A year later his group lost control after a proxy fight and Mr. Hill retired. Four years later the company changed its name to Hydrometals, Inc.

Philip Arthur Hunt

Philip Arthur Hunt, founder and president of Philip A. Hunt Company, manufacturing chemists, died November 16 in a car crash near Fort Lee, N. J. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Hunt is believed to have suffered a heart attack while driving from company headquarters in Palisades Park, N. J., to the New York branch in Long Island City.

Jay L. Ziegler

Jay L. Ziegler, who retired in 1953 as an assistant vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, died November 15 in Short Hills, N. J. He was seventy-two years old.

Samuel M. Gladney, assistant secretary of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, and manager of its southwest production division, died November 11 in Dallas, Tex. He was sixty-three years old.

Carl R. Russ, supply and transportation manager for Tenneco Oil Company, East Orange, N. J., died November 16 while attending the American Petroleum Institute's convention in Chicago. He was fifty-eight years old.

C. Horace Tuttle, associated with the New York law staff of Humble Oil & Refining Company, chief domestic affiliate of Standard Oil Company (N. J.), died November 12 in New York. He was sixty-one years old.

Petrochem Race

—*Continued from page 7*

Hill presented the dollar picture, as follows:

Dollar Value of Past and Future Petrochemical and Chemical Production

Year	Petrochemicals (Billion Dollars)	All Chemicals (Billion Dollars)	Petrochemicals (Percent of Total)
1955	3.7	7.2	51
1956	4.2	7.8	54
1957	4.4	8.7	51
1958	5.0	8.4	59
1959	5.7	9.8	58
1960	6.4	10.4	61
1965	10.5	17.2	61
1970	15.3	24.0	64

Figures shown for years after 1960 have been estimated or predicted or both. It is expected that by 1970 the dollar sales value of petrochemicals will be approximately two-thirds that of all chemicals.

"The capital investment of the petrochemical industry in manufacturing facilities is presently estimated to be between $6 and $7 billion. It is believed to represent nearly 60 percent of the assets of the entire chemical industry," the Kellogg executives said.

"In 1940 the investment in the petrochemical industry was a mere $315 million. Because plant investment in the petrochemical industry has been increasing at a rapid rate, it is expected that the capital investment in 1970 may be on the order of $12 billion," they said.

Next the speakers presented a chart indicating the differences in capital expenditures between the petroleum and the petrochemicals businesses. It points out that petrochemical investments in new facilities have exceeded those for petroleum since 1958. And then Messrs. McGrath and Hill add: "It is further anticipated that this situation will continue indefinitely." The table follows:

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

Year	Petroleum Refining (Billion Dollars)	Petrochemicals (Billion Dollars)
1955	0.8	0.5
1956	0.9	0.7
1957	0.9	0.9
1958	0.6	0.7
1959	0.5	0.7
1960	0.5	0.7
1961*	0.6	0.8
1970*	0.9	1.4

* Estimated.

Phosphate: For Divers

—*Continued from page 5*

and so long thereafter as phosphate is being produced.

The annual rental of 50 cents an acre for the first two years will be doubled in following years. After phosphate production starts, minimum rent of $2 per acre plus a 5 percent royalty of the gross output value will apply.

The scheduled opening of sealed bids is set for 10 a.m. (PST) of the fifteenth, in Hearing Room No. 1, main floor, US Post Office and Court House, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles.

At that time, competitive bids will be opened for sixteen tracts offered in zone 6 off the coast of Southern California.

Allegheny Starts Up

—*Continued from page 7*

of a wide range of non-soluble silicates while exploring possible industrial uses for them.

"The potential applications of these compounds are extremely diversified," Mr. Carlson observes. "They are highly absorbent, produce catalytic effects in numerous chemical reactions, and have unusually large surface areas.

"As yet, however, they have not been made readily available to industry. We believe that Allegheny Industrial is the only company working so extensively in the field.

"Naturally, our position will be greatly strengthened and our efforts facilitated now that we are turning out our own sodium silicate," he feels.

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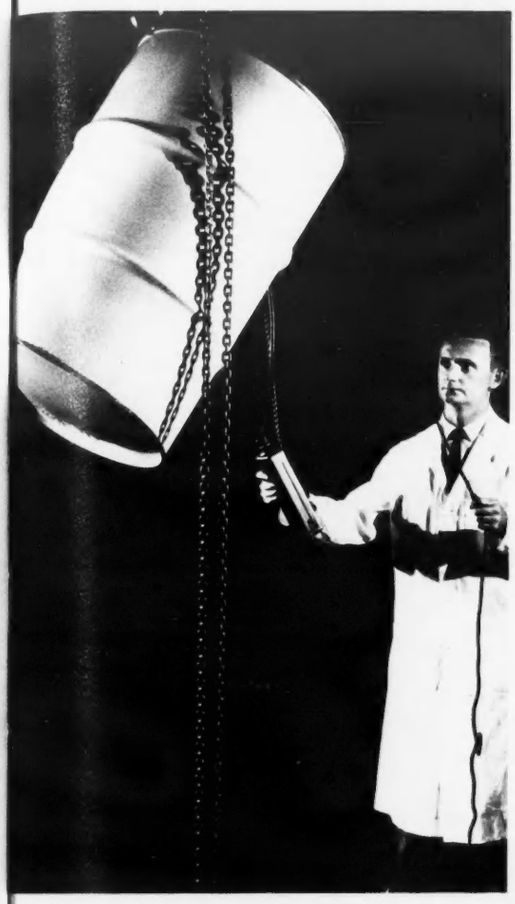
To test the drums, our inspectors will fill one with water, close it, hoist it above solid concrete, then drop it at least four feet onto its top edge. On another test, we force water into a drum until it fails under pressure. The vacuum test sucks the atmosphere out of a drum until it collapses. Another grueling drum test is the shake table which simulates the rocking, galloping motion of roughest shipping conditions. (Every U.S. Steel drum is air-tested during production for tightness). These tests punish drums far beyond normal requirements. But they're an excellent way to check welds, seams —and to prove the extra bit of toughness and quality that goes into every U.S. Steel drum.

When you want quality for your products, order the best steel drums made. Order your drums from U.S. Steel Products. Complete specifications and plant locations are available on the last page.

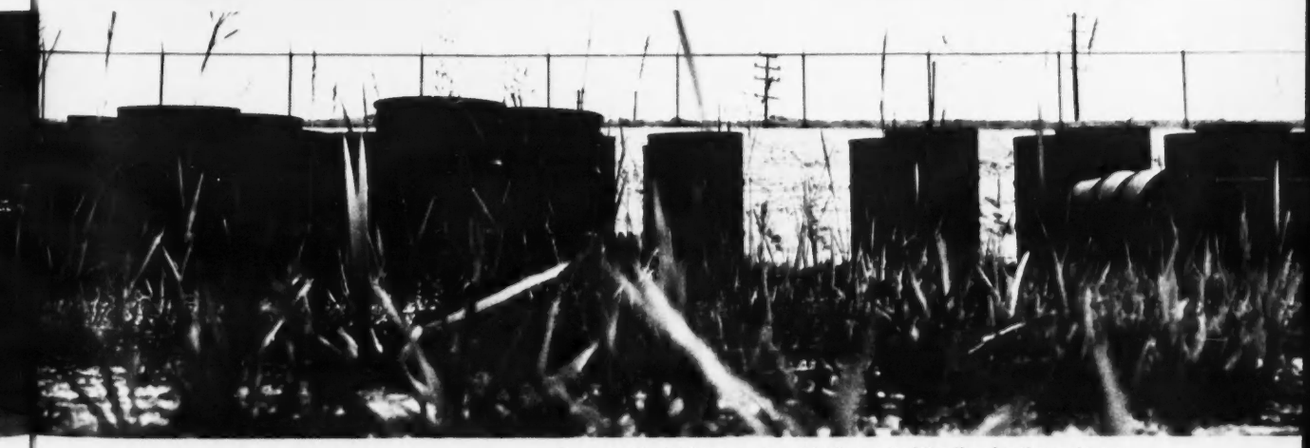
Hydrostatic Test: It takes a lot of water pressure to make a steel drum leak—notice how the top bulges, but no sign of leaks.

Vacuum Test: The sides of this steel drum finally cave in as the last bit of air is removed by the vacuum machine.



Left: *Drop Test:* This filled steel drum is about to be dropped to the floor, testing the double seam chime.

Below: *Air Test:* Completed drums are tested automatically on this production line for air tightness.



Exposure Test: This graveyard is the end of the line for these drums—they'll sit here for years braving the elements as a durability test.

—	57	18	18	22½	34 11/32	35 15/16	23 7/16	49.7	11/0	300	370
17C	55	16	16	22½	33 5/32	34¾	23 7/16	60.6	10/9	300	370
17E	55	18	18	22½	33 5/32	34¾	23 7/16	48.6	10/9	300	370
17E	55	20	18	22½	33 5/32	34¾	23 7/16	40.1	10/9	300	370
—	33	19	19	18¼	30 1/32	31⅝	19 3/16	31.2	6/8	430	540
—	33	18	18	18¼	30 1/32	31⅝	19 3/16	35.6	6/8	430	540
17E	30	20	20	18¼	27 9/32	28⅜	19 3/16	25.3	6/1	570	670
17E	30	19	19	18¼	27 9/32	28⅜	19 3/16	29.3	6/1	570	670
17C	30	18	18	18¼	27 9/32	28⅜	19 3/16	33.5	6/1	570	670
—	30	16	16	18¼	27 9/32	28⅜	19 3/16	41.7	6/1	570	670
—	16	22	22	13 15/16	25 27/64	26⅛	14⅞	14.3	3/6	1040	1250
—	16	20	20	13 15/16	25 27/64	26⅛	14⅞	17.0	3/6	1040	1250

STANDARD SHIPPING CONTAINERS TIGHT HEAD DRUMS

ICC Spec.	Capacity Gallons	Gauge Body	Gauge Head and Bottom	Inside Diameter	Inside Height	Overall Height	Diameter Over Rolling Hoops	Approx. Tare Weight	Ocean Cube	Approx. No. Per Carload	
										40′	50′

Note: All the drums listed, as well as our complete line of pails, are available painted (black or other standard colors), decorated, lined, galvanized (hot-dip), tinned (hot-dip), stainless, and embossed (names, number, symbols, trademarks as requested). **Plant Locations:** Alameda, California, 1849 Oak Street, Phone: Lakehurst 2-5511 • Camden 1, New Jersey, P. O. Box 530, Phone: Normandy 3-8000 • Chicago 27, Illinois, 14700 Harvard Avenue, Phone: Interocean 8-9610 • Los Angeles 58, California, 5100 Santa Fe Avenue, Phone: Ludlow 7-2121 • New Orleans 23, Louisiana, P. O. Box 23152, Phone: Vernon 3-2851 • Port Arthur, Texas, P. O. Box 1440, Phone: Yukon 2-9455 • Sharon, Pennsylvania, P. O. Box 251, Phone: Gibson 8-6841

ICC Spec.	Capacity Gallons	Gauge Body	Gauge Cover	Gauge Bottom	Gauge Ring	Inside Height	Overall Height	Inside Diameter	Outside Diameter	Approx. Tare Weight	Ocean Cube	Approx. No. Per Carload	
												40′	50′

STANDARD SHIPPING CONTAINERS FULL REMOVABLE HEAD DRUMS

—	57	18	18	18	16	34 15/32	36 5/16	22½	23 27/32	52.4	12/0	300	375
—	55	18	18	18	16	33 1/32	35 1/16	22½	23 27/32	51.2	11/8	300	375
17H	55	18	18	16	12	32 27/32	34 13/16	22½	23 27/32	55.6	11/8	300	375
—	55	16	16	16	12	32 27/32	34 13/16	22½	23 27/32	66.2	11/8	300	375
—	33	19	19	19	16	30 5/32	31 13/16	18¼	19 19/32	33.3	7/5	432	540
—	33	18	18	18	16	30 5/32	31 13/16	18¼	19 19/32	37.8	7/5	432	540
—	33	16	16	16	12	30 5/32	31 13/16	18¼	19 19/32	49.3	7/5	432	540
—	30	20	20	20	16	27 11/32	29	18¼	19 19/32	27.2	6/9	576	670
—	30	19	19	19	16	27 11/32	29	18¼	19 19/32	31.4	6/9	576	670
—	30	18	18	18	16	27 11/32	29	18¼	19 19/32	35.6	6/9	576	670
17H	30	18	18	18	12	27 11/32	29⅛	18¼	19 19/32	38.1	6/9	576	670
—	30	16	16	16	12	27 11/32	29⅛	18¼	19 19/32	46.6	6/9	576	670
—	16	22	22	22	16	25⅝	26⅝	13 15/16	14⅞	15.3	3/6	1040	1250
—	16	20	20	20	16	25⅝	26⅝	13 15/16	14⅞	18.0	3/6	1040	1250

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Division of
United States Steel

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OPD Reports From Europe

Britain's Chemicals: The Guinea Pig

—*Continued from page 5*

the economy by 1965 and a 29 percent increase for chemicals.

The French planning procedure has a very small central expert group which makes overall projections and then joins with a large number of committees to work out projections for individual industries. French companies give the Commissariat fairly complete financial details and capital plans with the understanding —such is the complexity of government-industry relations in France—that the planners will not "leak" any facts to the tax authorities.

Industry Response vs. Labor Unions

It is generally thought that the French Commissariat has been considerably more successful in attracting industry participation than labor unions.

There is plenty of planning in France, some critics maintain, but there isn't much competition. These critics argue that the industries support planning in France because it is a government-created device for achieving coordination of company plans and that company representatives are able, within the official framework, to work out market sharing and price setting agreements as well.

ICI's Mr. Chambers, discussing Britain's problems, outlines a nine-point "survival plan" for industry and centralized national planning doesn't appear on the list. His main attack is on the British attitude toward nationalized industries, such as the National Coal Board, where "political and sentimental" policies add substantially to the costs of all industry.

French nationalized industries operate under a much more aggressive and competitive set of ground rules and they have been an "ace" for Paris planners, because the national companies in France and companies which the state controls account for about 40 percent of the average annual capital investment by all industry in the country.

Other Points in Chambers' Program

Other points in Mr. Chambers' program are elimination of subsidies which protect inefficient and dying industries, ending protection based on sentiment and political expediency, recasting the whole tax system, revaluation of the price of gold to increase international liquidity for world trade, and entry of Britain into the Common Market.

Mr. Chambers final point is a call for effective and fast anti-dumping regulations in Britain, a perhaps indirect reflection of ICI's current application for such a duty on imports of American polyethylene.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The US government will be in the market shortly for 47 million pounds of DDT to be used in WHO's 1962 anti-malaria campaign. Representing the largest single purchase order for DDT in history, the 47 million pounds is part of the 1962 requirements which are expected to run between 60 and 70 million pounds, or approximately the same volume as last season. Details concerning the exact date for bidding are still being worked out.

Calls for DDT from the government are unusually late this year and stem from the delay in the reorganization of congress under the new administration and the fact that the foreign aid bill did not pass through the legislative mill until shortly before the adjournment of congress.

Last year 17.8 million pounds of DDT were contracted for in mid-October and 23 million pounds in December.

The delay in bidding may create problems here and abroad.

In order for DDT to arrive in time for the most effective application in malarial areas, production will have to be expedited and delivery schedules will have to be tightened.

In the domestic DDT market the delay in the government's purchase may create a clash between domestic demand and export needs early in 1962. Formerly, DDT producers have been able to supply export demand during October-February and then swing into production for the US home market.

This season there may be some overlap which could bring about tight supply in the domestic market in the first quarter of 1962.

With DDT price now 17 cents a pound, and most producers quite unhappy about it, any tight supply situation cropping up early in the season would provide ample justification for a return to a higher price level.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 18, 1960
111.60	111.60	111.60	111.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—Market is reported quiet at present with prices unchanged at $61 a ton for bulk material in the October-December period and $67 a ton for bagged ammonium nitrate. Price for January, 1962-forward is scheduled to rise $3 a ton for bulk and bagged material.

Ammonium Sulfate—As long as steel rate is maintained at the present level of slightly over seventy percent of capacity trade sources foresee no need for increased imports of ammonium sulfate to supply fertilizer needs.

Material is expected to continue to arrive at South Atlantic ports in normal tonnage. One notable exception was the arrival some weeks back of a shipment of Italian sulfate in Chicago.

Only reason for any increase in imports might be to supply granular sulfate needs.

Growing in popularity with fertilizer formulators, granular ammonium sulfate is now offered by only two steel companies. Any increase in demand for granulated would, it's believed, have to be met by foreign material.

The question of an early winter discount for ammonium sulfate remains unanswered. Part of the answer may be found in the position of AID (formerly ICA) on overseas bids. It was thought that should the bidding be thrown open to all comers, high-prices US ammonium sulfate might have been underbid by foreign competition thus throwing export-designed material back on the US domestic market creating more of a surplus and increasing the possibility of discounts.

But the latest word from Washington is that bids for Korea's fertilizer needs are not going to be thrown open for world-wide competition, meaning that US supplies stand a good chance of being exported and therefore reducing the possibility of large discounts in the domestic market.

Purified Ammonium Sulfate — Price is to go up 1c. a-pound across the board. A major producer last week announced the hike which will take effect on spot December 1 and for contract sales on January 1, 1962. New price schedule will be: carlot shipments, 9½ cents-a-pound; truckload, 10 cents; 2,000 pound lots, and up, 10½ cents; 1,000-pound lots and up 11½ cents, and 100-pound bags, 15 cents a pound. Terms are f.o.b. Phillipsburg, N. J., freight equalized with New York and Marcus Hook, Pa.

The price increase is the first change since 1958 when purified ammonium sulfate was reduced to 8½ cents after holding a 10-cent level during the previous two years.

Serum purification is the major use for purified ammonium sulfate although there is some use for it as modifier of yeast action in baking.

Calcium Cyanamide—Direct purchase of a calcium cyanamide manufacturing plant, capacity unstated, is sought by a Calcutta, India burlap and jute products company. Inquiries are invited through Business Services Division, US Department of Commerce, Washington 25, DC.

Castor Bean Pomace—Domestic price of this specialty item continues to be quoted nominally at $35 a ton, f.o.b. New Jersey.

Domestic supply is currently tight with little material available. However, new crop material is reported to be sizable, and when harvested should boost supply.

Import price, which is subject to sharp trading, is believed to run generally below the domestic price listing.

Superphosphate — Trade sources indicate superphosphate price is undergoing fluctuation on the consumer level due to overproduction.

On the producer level price remains steady at 90c. to 93c. a unit ton.

Farm Chemical Imports: September

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of Census indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for September and for the same month last year. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. All figures are in short tons.

	September 1961	September 1960
Ammonium nitrate (over 32 percent N)	13,718	18,336
Ammonium nitrate (32 percent N or less)	11,244	5,759
Ammonium phosphate	12,429	9,355
Ammonium sulfate	19,578	17,042
Calcium cyanamide	11,170	11,122
Castor bean pomace	(1)	3,302
Dried blood	746	427
Fishmeal and scrap	100	1,121
Guano	1	(1)
Nitrogen solutions	7,016	6,734
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	17,852	20,255
Phosphates, crude[2]	4,286	18,756
Potassium chloride, crude	25,580	19,670
Potassium nitrate, crude	40	(1)
Potassium sulfate, crude	7,732	5,633
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	35,438	53,628
Superphosate	218	1,018
Tankage	10,590	8,004
Urea	50	(1)

[1] Not reported.
[2] Including apatite and phosphate rock.

Maleic, Fumaric: Polyesters, Capacity, Benzene Combine to Depress Prices

There are three big reasons for the one-cent-a-pound cut in maleic anhydride and the one-half-cent-a-pound reduction in fumaric acid. Comprising the troika are disappointing polyester sales volume this year, along with burgeoning maleic capacity beyond current or foreseeable needs and the third quarter benzene price slash. All played a role in last week's price moves, which now have maleic selling for 21½ cents-a-pound in tank-cars and fumaric for 22¾ cents-a-pound for 250-pound drums, carlot shipments. Terms are on a freight equalized basis.

Thirty percent of all maleic and fumaric is used in polyesters and 30 percent in alkyds. But only polyesters in recent years has shown promise of expanding beyond a normal growth rate.

Leading producers and those about to enter the maleic field last year expected polyesters to achieve a 15 percent annual growth rate in 1961, based primarily on the rapid development of the plastic small boat industry.

Because of this expected 15 percent annual growth, maleic capacity began to mushroom last year until today there are 264 million pounds of maleic available plus 56 million pounds of fumaric.

All this against maleic output last year of 90.1 million pounds and sales of 51.7 million pounds, and fumaric production of 23.4 million pounds and sales of 16.7 million pounds.

For a while the plans for new production facilities based on polyester growth appeared justified. In 1959 and 1960 small plastic pleasure boats employing polyesters in construction boomed up from a small base to a major industry.

Polyesters Volume Down

Towards the end of last year, however, boating sales fell off due to a drop in disposable income. Then, too, polyesters began to meet strong competition from polyethylene in boat construction and other applications.

The result was that by the end of 1960 polyester sales, and consequently maleic as well, began to level off and reached a plateau. Now in 1961 they are slightly behind the volume achieved in 1960.

Polyesters began the year with about 18 million pounds in inventory, the result of 1960 production of 189.5 million pounds as against 171.6 million pounds in sales.

In addition to this carryover from 1960, sales and production of polyesters have declined this year. Production through August ran 102.9 million pounds or 8.8 million pounds behind the same period in 1960, while sales at 98.6 million pounds were 0.3 million pounds behind last year's volume for the first eight months.

So instead of a 15 percent growth in polyesters in 1961 maleic producers are faced with what amounts to a drop in this end-use area.

Added to the over-supply situation for maleic created by the increase in capacity and the drop in demand which caused customer pressure in the last half-year, the third-quarter benzene price reduction gave emphasis to the argument for a lower maleic price.

Maleic was one of the few major benzene-derived chemicals which did not immediately follow benzene's reduction with an appropriate cut of its own.

Now with the lower price some of the pressure is off producers but they are still saddled with capacity nearly three times as great as current needs.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Fumaric acid, ½c. per lb.
Maleic anhydride, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 18, 1960
119.84	119.86	119.86	117.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Steel production did a turnabout in the week ended November 11 and moved up fractionally gaining 0.1 percent over the previous week's output.

Production during the week was 2,046,000 net tons, an increase of 2,000 tons over the previous week.

Based on assumed 1961 steel capacity, rate of production was 71.2 percent.

For the year through November 11 production was 82,811,000 tons, 6.9 percent below output in the comparable 45-week period of 1960.

Benzene—Reports from trade sources continue to indicate ample supplies of benzene are available for all requirements. Contract price remains 31c. a gallon.

A flood of Communist benzene reached US shores in September

Totaling 6,678,148 gallons, the largest single monthly arrival this year, the benzene originated in the Soviet Union and Poland and was valued at $1,865,797 by the Tariff Commission.

Arriving in Detroit from the Soviet Union was a shipment of 4,462,063 gallons valued at $1,444,741, or 32.4c. per gallon.

Into New Orleans from Poland came a shipment of 2,216,085 gallons valued at $421,056, or 19c. a gallon.

This latter shipment is reputed to be motor benzene.

Naphthalene—Domestic supply is gaining against demand on the basis of sustained steel operations. It's also reported that phthalic production may be dropping off in the fourth quarter which would, if true, free more naphthalene for the market.

Naphthalene imports into the US picked up in September with 9.8 million pounds arriving as against 7.6 million pounds in August.

Shipments were received from:

W. Germany—4,322,453 pounds valued at $326,803 arrived in Philadelphia, Boston and New York. Average price per pound—7.6c.

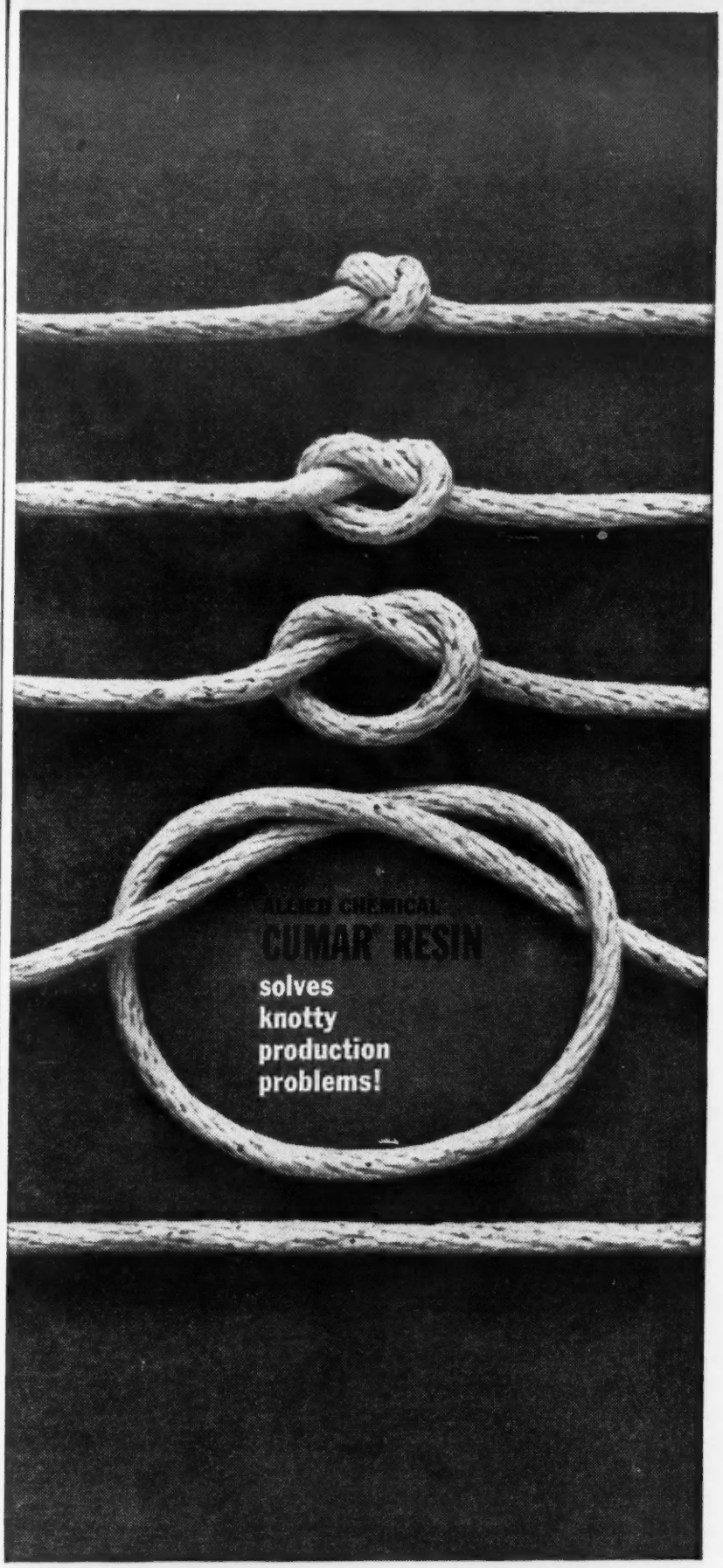
Belgium—1,871,278 pounds valued at $176,986 arrived in Philadelphia, Boston and New York. Average price per pound—9.6c.

Poland—1,721,796 pounds valued at

Aromatic Chemicals Foreign Trade: September

Following statistics are compiled from Census Bureau reports.

		September 1961	September 1960	First Nine Months 1961	First Nine Months 1960
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	4,174,383	1,841,853	34,126,648	17,238,622
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	60,973	81,310	337,220	184,537
Creosote or dead oil	gals	23,315	36,760	93,097	117,635
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	1,446,712	2,735,518	17,121,821	11,643,719
Phenol	lbs.	4,974,073	3,684,591	26,753,136	35,278,906
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	64,881	1,036,215	15,861,852	14,220,170
Styrene monomer	lbs.	12,289,947	26,526,418	102,352,674	112,197,294
Toluene	gals.	2,663,152	2,128,148	29,209,420	39,755,921
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	6,678,148	0	15,929,310	25,515,606
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	2,807,241	2,289,958	27,642,856	26,904,215
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	27,292	106,511	519,461	995,389
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lbs.	9,869,245	2,618,944	87,356,891	30,325,049



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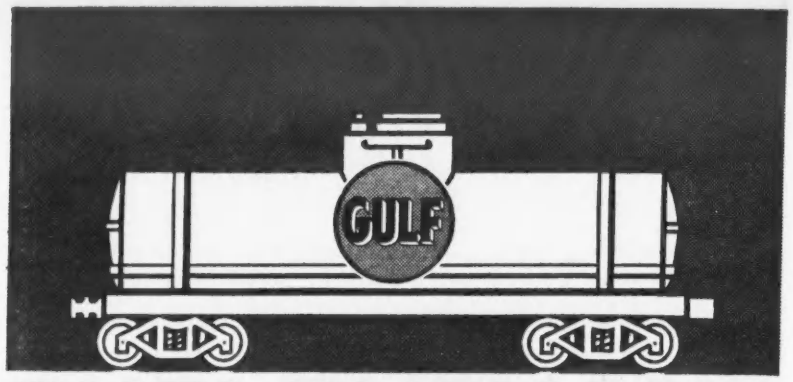

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Coal Chemicals

$128,536 arrived in Philadelphia and New York. Average price per pound—7.5c.

UK—868,757 pounds valued at $63,229 arrived in New York and Boston. Average price per pound—7.3c.

Netherlands—639,341 pounds valued at $52,369 arrived in Boston. Average price per pound—8.2c.

Hungary—320,720 pounds valued at $26,943 arrived in Philadelphia and New York. Average price per pound—8.4c.

Canada—64,900 pounds valued at $3,570 arrived in Buffalo. Average price per pound—5.5c.

Pyridine—From the Soviet Union into Philadelphia in September came 12,342 gallons of pyridine valued at $48,270.

Refined pyridine remains tightly supplied in the domestic market. Spot prices have fallen, however, with most reports indicating price hovering around $1 a pound.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended November 11, were as follows.

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	611,281
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	26,047,635
Benzene	gals.	2,803,509
Coaltar	gals.	14,144,504
Crude chemical oil	gals.	553,782
Solvent naphtha	gals.	92,297
Toluene	gals.	623,003
Xylene	gals.	173,057

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Imports of acetanilide for non-medical purposes in September totaled 92,098 pounds valued at $80,812.

Shipments were received from:

W. Germany—43,095 pounds valued at $37,504 arrived in New York and Los Angeles.

Japan—22,046 pounds valued at $7,937 arrived in New York.

UK—16,648 pounds valued at $15,243 arrived in Boston and New York.

Netherlands—10,309 pounds valued at $20,128 arrived in New York.

Fumaric Acid—Down ½c. a pound is fumaric acid.

In a dual move last week a major produce tumbled both fumaric acid and maleic anhydride prices.

New schedule for fumaric reads:

Drums, carlots, freight equalized, 22¾c. a pound and drums, less than carlots, same basis, 24¼c. a pound.

Maleic Anhydride—A major producer last week chopped 1c. from the price of maleic anhydride.

Schedule now reads:

Tanks, freight equalized, 21½c. a pound; drums, carlots, same basis, 23c. a pound; drums, less carlots, same basis, 24½c. a pound, with bagged material ½c. less than maleic in drums.

Maleic anhydride has been rather loose over the past half-year and although consumers aren't too concerned as to the reason for a price drop, the oversupply situation due to increased capacity and the leveling-off of polyesters demand may well be the reason for the reduction.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The vanilla bean market continues along its peculiar pattern: Bourbon material is weaker and Mexican material is stronger. No spot price reduction is announced this week in Bourbon beans; Mexican cut beans advanced 35 cents per pound and Mexican whole beans advanced 45 cents per pound. Bourbon material is plentiful and is controlled by the local government; Mexican material is scrace and uncontrolled. Buying in Bourbon material is said to be heavy in anticipation of stiffer controls and higher prices.

Red and white thyme, rosemary and lavender are said to be suffering from the effects of a drought in France and are in tight supply. The 35-37 percent lavender ester advanced on spot some 40 cents per pound.

Both peppermint and spearmint are plentiful and are low-priced. Natural peppermint has been reduced 50 cents per pound, redistilled peppermint has been reduced 50 cents per pound and spearmint has been reduced 25 cents per pound.

The Department of Agriculture's Crop Reporting Board says that dry weather continues to be a major concern in the Florida citrus-producing regions. Recent rains have been localized and provided only temporary relief. Subsoil moisture is very low; irrigation was used to capacity in October and helped maintain the crop. However, in some counties non-irrigated groves are showing leaf wilt and the fruit is softening. An offsetting factor has been the lighter-than-usual droppage of fruit this past month.

Because of advanced maturity, harvest of Florida citrus is moving along much more rapidly than a year ago, both for fresh market and for processing, the report says.

Conditions during October were favorable for Texas citrus. Picking of fruit was active during the month and harvest is well ahead of last year. Fruit damaged by the winds of hurricane Carla continues to drop or color prematurely, the board reports.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lavender, 35-37 percent, 40c. per lb.
Vanilla Beans, Mexican cut, 35c. per lb.
Mexican whole, 45c. per lb.

Reduced

Peppermint, natural, 50c. per lb.
redistilled, 50c. per lb.
Spearmint, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 18, 1960
142.46	142.46	142.95	145.39

For Current Prices See Page 9

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Two-Week Period Ending Nov. 3

Cassia, 25 lots, 3,034 bales
Celery Seed, 2 lots, 261 bags
Cloves, 2 lots, 200 bags
Coriander seed, 3 lots, 650 bags
Ginger, 8 lots, 699 bags
Nutmegs, 7 lots, 655 bags
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 1,060 bags

Essential Oils

Geranium—Spot price continues at its previously quoted level, but further reductions are anticipated.

Grapefruit—Production of grapefruit, excluding certain areas of California, is forecast at 45.2 million boxes by the Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board. This year's production is expected to be 8 percent greater than last year and 9 percent above average.

Florida, Arizona, and California's Desert Valley expect more grapefruit than last year, but the Texas crop is expected to be somewhat smaller. Harvest of the new crop is underway in all these states.

In the Coachella Valley, harvest of grapefruit is in progress on a limited scale, the report states.

Lavender—The 35-37 percent ester material has advanced from $1.85 per pound to $2.25 per pound. Other grades continue at their previous prices though all material is said to be firm.

Lemon—Department of Agriculture's Crop Reporting Board says that a lemon crop of 16.9 million boxes is in prospect for the current season. This will be some 20 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop and 12 percent above average with increases in both California and Arizona.

California's lemons have developed well with the fruit showing larger sizes than a year ago, according to the board whose estimates were made as of November 1.

Picking of Arizona lemons is under way in both the Salt River Valley and the Yuma area.

Orange—The 1961-62 crop of early, midseason and navel oranges is forecast at 64.3 million boxes, which is 2 percent greater than last year but about equal to the average, according to the Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board.

Prospects are down from a month ago primarily because of the decline in California navels. Harvest is in progress in all citrus states.

Prospective production of Valencias in Florida, Texas and Arizona is up from last year's crop and well above average.

The principal increase is in Florida. US orange production, excluding California Valencias, is forecast at 112 million boxes, 11 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop. The board reports that the first forecast of California Valencias will be made as of December 1.

California's navel orange crop has not sized as well as expected for the light set of fruit. In the early districts, navels are coloring rapidly and picking has begun, although it will be very light until mid-November. Periods of high temperatures in October hurt Valencias. Some off-bloom is still appearing on Valencia trees, the board reports.

Although a few early navel oranges have been picked, the main harvest in Arizona, is not expected to start until around mid-November. Sizes of oranges, as well as grapefruit and lemons, are smaller than usual at this date, the board reports.

In Louisiana, orange trees have a heavy load of fruit, but sizes are small. Light

Essential Oil Imports: September

	Principal Origin	Pounds	$ Value
Cinnamon Leaf, Cinnamon	Seychelle	12,779	$14,445
Geranium	Madagascar	5,026	85,817
Rose, Otto of Roses*	France	2,723	41,941
Bergamot	Italy	11,813	123,246
Citronella	Guatemala	126,295	112,295
Lemongrass	Guatemala	81,100	154,486
Lavender	France	65,519	85,164
Lavender Spike	Spain	13,228	18,428
Lemon	Italy	27,749	108,711
Orange	Italy	124	1,630
Sandalwood	India	1,539	32,286
Lime	Mexico	29,178	130,858
Cananga	France	5,504	50,838
Lignaloe	Peru	23,301	52,365
Palmarosa	India	397	2,084
Petitgrain	Paraguay	9,628	17,724
Rosemary	Spain	42,204	46,355
Clove	British East Africa	17,635	20,885
Eucalyptus	Spain	37,632	12,313
Patchouli	Malaya	9,124	36,748
Vetivert	Haiti	2,622	26,867
Thyme	Spain	7,856	23,048
Peppermint	Japan	100	430
Ocotea Cymbarum	Brazil	86,861	23,277

Source: Bureau of Census.
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Essential Oils

picking of Satsumas is in progress, but heavy picking will not start until late November.

Peppermint—Natural material has come down to $3.50 per pound from its previous high of $4 per pound. Redistilled material has come down to $3.75 per pound from its previous high of $4.25 per pound.

Spearmint—From its previous price, $3.75 per pound, this oil has come down to $3.50 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Vanillin—All material imported into the US during the month of September came from Canada. It amounted to 35,500 pounds valued at $105,435 and dutied at $26,098. These figures are from the Bureau of Census.

Seeds and Spices

Cardamom — Guatemala decorticated material has dropped in price from $2.45 per pound to $2.42 per pound.

Pepper—Prices continue at roughly their previous levels. Malabar and Lampong black continue at 39½c. per pound, Brazilian white continues at 50c. per pound.

Muntok white advanced from 51½c. per pound to 52c. and Brazilian black advanced from 37½c. per pound to 38c.

Vanilla Beans—The Bourbon market continues weak while the Mexican market gets stronger. Bourbon material continues at its previous range, but Mexican material, both cut and whole beans, advanced.

Mexican cut beans advanced from the range $7.50-$7.80 to the range $7.85-$8.15.

Mexican whole beans advanced from the range $7.80-$8.10 to the range $8.25-$8.50.

Sales of Mexican material are said to be relatively light, The high price is due to scarcity of material. The current crop is much smaller than normal, according to reports from dealers.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Slow demand created an easier tone in edible vegetable oils last week resulting in fractional declines. Cottonseed oil was quiet and steady. Soybean oil was easy declining ¼ cent per pound. Corn oil continued weak and declined 1 cent per pound. Peanut oil also was easier and off ½ cent per pound. Crude coconut oil also was unsettled with sales transacted at ¼ cent lower. Copra was quiet and unsteady and slightly lower for prompt shipment. Olive oil continued firm for shipment and on the spot.

Steadier tone developed in tallow and greases following improved demand for export especially for fancy. Domestic business also was better as soapers absorbed sizable lots here and at out of town points. Offerings were not liberal and maintained at unchanged quotations. Cash lard was steady closing fractionally higher.

Tung oil continued weak and prices were merely nominal. Light trading took place at ½ cent lower for prompt and forward delivery. The government asked bids for 176,000 pounds of tung oil, which will clean up its stockpile. Slow demand for imported castor oil kept this grade unsettled and firm bids it was indicated could have shaded quotations. While flaxseed was lower, linseed oil was unchanged and fairly steady. Inquiry for crude menhaden oil continued inactive, but producers maintained current quotations, which were ½ cent below best bids. Cod and sperm oils were firm and unchanged.

Soybean meal turned weaker and declined $7 per ton for prompt shipment. Linseed meal was stronger advancing $1 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. 3 refd., 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed meal, extracted, $1 per ton.
expeller, $1 per ton.
Peanut meal, $4 per ton.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $7 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 18, 1960
115.45	117.02	112.84	105.39

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Deliveries against contracts moved in good volume, while new business was slow. No. 1 Brazilian oil was nominal at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades were fairly active and unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	114.600	1.700.000
Previous week	605.100	600.000
Corresponding week, 1960		600.000
Total this year	733.050	84.226.000
Corresponding period, 1960	3.353.450	79.560.000

Coconut—New business was reported slow, as users worked off inventories. Crude was easier and available at 10³⁄₄c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. The New York market was quiet and lower at 12¼c. tankcars, f.o.b. for prompt delivery.

Corn—This market was unsettled and declined 1c. per pound. Crude sold down to 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Trading was light. Offers also were limited. Refined was lower at 28.41c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Futures market lacked snap on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was limited and the turnover was the smallest in weeks. Price fluctuations were narrow, the market closing slightly lower. Cash oil demand was slow. Refined salad was quoted at 15⁷⁄₈c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil was steady and fairly active. Sales were reported on the basis of 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, Valley and 12⅛c., Waco. In the southeast prices ranged from 12³⁄₈c., as to location.

Commodity Credit Corporation requested bids to supply 1,300 metric tons (2,865,980 pounds) of cottonseed salad oil in drums for export to Kenya under P.L. 480. Bids are due by 2:30 p.m. today, Nov. 20, for acceptance by midnight, Tuesday, November 21. Bids should be f.a.s. east coast or gulf ports. Delivery will be during the week of Dec. 11 to 16.

Olive—Steady tone continued to feature this market. Replacements from Spain were maintained at $53.50 to $54.50 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports, prompt shipment, depending upon quality. Stocks on spot were light and firm with primary markets. Sales on spot ranged from $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Production of olive oil in Spain was estimated at 400,000 metric tons for 1961-62 compared with 500,000 metric tons in the 1960-61 season and 450,00 metric tons for 1959-1960, according to the US Embassy, Madrid. Olive oil exports were estimated 145,000 metric tons for 1960-61 and forecast 100,000 metric tons for 1961-62.

Peanut—Market was quiet and steady. Crude was lower at 19c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment, with offerings more liberal. Refined oil declined to 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Business was light and spotty. Tankcars were unchanged at 15½c. per pound, New York for prompt delivery. Drums were held at 17½c. to 18c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Soybean — Buying interest declined sharply and market was off ¼c. Crude dropped to 10³⁄₈c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, November shipment. Refined salad was lower at 12⅝c., tankcars, New York, prompt shipment.

Chile was reported to have bought 6,000 tons of soybean oil last week for December shipment.

Tall—One producer has advanced the export price of tall oil fatty acid ¾c. per pound, effective immediately. Carlots range from 9¼c. to 10³⁄₄c. per pound, f.a.s. Savannah and Norfolk, depending upon grade while domestic market remained steady at former levels. Crude and refined grades of tall oil for domestic delivery remained firm at unchanged quotations.

Tung—Quiet demand and increased offerings kept the market weak. Prices were lower and nominal at 29c. per pound, New York, for prompt delivery and shadable on firm bids. Some trading was reported around 28c., tankcars, same basis for January forward delivery. Drums were lower at 31c. to 31½c., spot, according to quantity.

The government asked for bids on 176,700 pounds of tung oil for unrestricted use which is the balance of the stockpile. Bids will be received 11 a.m. November 21 by the Dallas Commodity Office. The offer includes 133,700 pounds at Gulfport, Miss., and 43,000 pounds, Marrero, La., of which 10,000 pounds is below government specifications.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 17, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Dec.	143	14.18	13.99	14.05 S
March	159	14.09	13.92	14.00 S
May	97	14.10	13.92	13.98@13.99
July	29	14.11	13.92	13.98 S
Sept.	1	13.75	13.75	13.65@13.90
Oct.	5	13.61	13.48	13.48 S

Total sales and switches, 434 contracts.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Firm tone continued to feature this market. Stocks on spot were maintained at 62c. to 67c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Trading was slow. Prompt shipment was easier and quoted at $150 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Flaxseed—About 100,000 bushels of flaxseed traded to-arrive on the Minneapolis market, ahead of 2c. drop in bids to $3.42, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Offerings on protection against the decline were disappointing. Lower cash bids followed declines in futures at Minneapolis and Winnipeg. Firmer tone

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

developed after the drop but crushers were not aggressively seeking supplies.

Flaxseed crushed in October by members of the National Flaxseed Producers Association totaled 1,330,192 bushels bringing the August-October total to 4,722,458 bushels against the revised August-September total of 3,392,266 bushels. Linseed oil sales in October totaled 4,669,446 pounds by members of the association. Total sales for August-October amounted to 155,852,266 pounds of which 300,000 pounds went for export.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading improved and sales of sizable lots of yellow grease took place at 5c. per pound, tankcars, delivered for soapers account. Occasional cars were were moved at 1/8c. more. Choice white remained steady at 7 3/8c., same basis.

Lard—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Cash lard closed higher at 8 1/2c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Moderate improvement in export business in fancy created a firmer tone. Trading in other grades was fairly active for domestic delivery. Offerings were well held at unchanged prices. Bleachable fancy was sold at 5 1/2c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime was quoted at 5 1/4c.; guaranteed fancy, 5 7/8c.; special, 5 1/4c. and No. 1, 5c., same basis. Edible was unchanged at 8 3/4c., tankcars. Guaranteed fancy was steadier at 6 1/4c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. steamer and drums 7 1/4c., f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Reports that production will be smaller than last year increased buying interest for forward delivery, resulting in booking of sizable contracts for requirements during the balance of the year. Market was firm with offerings held at 7 1/4c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Gloucester. Demand for oil on spot was spotty.

Menhaden—While trading was light and

—*Continued on page 72*

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New York

ACENAPHTHENE—19 dms, G A Abood, Rotterdam
30 dms, Rotterdam
AGAR—120 bbls, Meer Corp, Casablanca
ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—350 bgs, Atlantic Raw Materials, Genoa
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE GEL—50 cks, Marseille
ALUMINUM OXIDE—100 bgs, Hamburg
ALUMINUM POWDER—10 dms, Heidi's Inc, Hamburg
10 dms, Hamburg
AMINOPYRINE—49 dms, Panmed Pharmaceuticals, Rotterdam
AMINOACETIC ACID—40 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—150 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—185 dms, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—200 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—20 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
20 dms, L & R Organic Products, Liverpool
41 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
20 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
25 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
59 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
67 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
30 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
20 dms, Verona Dyestuffs, Bremen
ANISE SEED—180 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Izmir
ANTIMONY OXIDE—475 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Lagos
BALSAM—9 cs, R D Heins, London
BAY OIL—1 dm, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Port of Spain
BEESWAX—94 blks, R D Heins, Assab
100 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Paranagua
100 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Rio de Janeiro
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
70 blks, Lobito
64 bgs, Izmir
BLANC FIXE PULP—61 cks, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BONE—72 bgs, Martin Baer & Co, Santos
667 bgs, K Meyer, Brisbane
BONE FLOUR—200 dms, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
n-TERT-BUTYLACRYLAMIDE—45 dms, Toms River Chemical Corp, Bremen
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—1,800 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
2,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
400 bgs, S S Stafford, Manchester
1,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Liverpool
800 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—30 dms, Samrak Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR—200 cs, Hostachem Corp, Bremen
CARAWAY SEED—600 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoer Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
750 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—90 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
CARBROMAL—20 dms, Hamburg
CARDAMOMS—10 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Mangalore
10 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Mangalore
14 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Matias deGalvez
20 cs, Calcutta
CARMINE—4 dms, H Kohnstamm & Co, London
CASEIN—300 bgs, International Casein Corp, Gdynia
2,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
114 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
1,000 bgs, National Casein Sales, Buenos Aires
960 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
1,813 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
CASSIA—1,953 bls, K H Landes & Co, Saigon
1,149 bls, Antwerp
196 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,340 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
952 bgs, Port Au Prince
CASTOR OIL—850 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Bombay
85 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
253 bgs, Mincin Tradin Corp, Bombay
89 bgs, Bombay
CHALK—450 bgs, R T French, Hamburg
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—30 bls, Max Van Pels, Gdynia
CHLORAL HYDRATE—10 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CITRONELLA OIL—70 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
25 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Keelung
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
COBALT OXIDE—120 cks, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—400 tons, Marwood Co, Zamboanga
400 tons, Zamboanga
745 tons, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Whitmoyer Lab, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—122 bgs, Geismar & Co, Manila
251 bgs, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—250 bgs, Meer Corp, Gdynia
1,250 bgs, Louis Furth Gdynia
575 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
625 bls Levy & Levis Co, Rijeka
300 bgs, Kenitra
CORN STARCH—2,500 bgs, Impex Agricultural Co, Rijeka
1,350 bgs, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Antwerp
CORNMINT OIL—3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—500 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, London
DEGRAS—10 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen
20 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—325 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Rotterdam
1,360 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
560 bgs, Amsterdam
DIMETHYLAMINE—1 dm, Riches Nelson, Hamburg
DINA ACID—8 dms, Verona Dyestuffs, Bremen
DRAGON'S BLOOD—1 cs, London
DYES, COALTAR—144 dms, Toms River Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
20 dms, L & R Organic Products, Antwerp
49 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
EUGENOL VANILLIN—20 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
FARINA STARCH—40 bgs, London
FENNEL SEED—87 bgs, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—537 bgs, Kenitra
GELATIN—100 bgs, Medico Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
44 bgs, Onyx Chemical Co, Bremen
80 dms, D H Burdett, Liverpool
280 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
221 bgs Manhattan Advesives Corp, Antwerp
11 bbls, Antwerp
34 cks, Havre
GELATIN EMULSION—96 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GERMANIUM OXIDE—40 cs, Antwerp
GHATTI GUM—22 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
GLUE—400 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLYOXAL—50 dms, Union Carbide Corp, Rotterdam
145 cks, Dr F Jonas, Havre
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
120 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Bremen
GUAR GUM—513 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
1,060 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
GYPSUM—210 dms, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
715 bgs, Whitetaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,098 tons, US Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
2,340 tons, National Gypsum Co, Walton
INSOBUL GUM—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—551 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
120 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
673 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
58 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Bombay
KELPMEAL—200 bgs, Dyson Shipping Co, Rekjavik
KOLA NUTS—296 bgs, Lagos
LACTOSE—20 dms, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Amsterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—80 bls, Izmir
LAUREL WAX—42 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Buenaventura
LAVANDIN OIL—3 cks, Cannes
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
30 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
6 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
21 dms, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—69 cs, Wm M Martin & Sons, Izmir
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LITHOPONE—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—400 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
50 bgs, Nehls & O'Connel, Portimao
200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Portimao
240 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—60 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MAGNESITE—400 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
3,655 bgs, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—250 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MELAMINE—100 bgs, Kinoshita & Co, Yokohama
MENTHOL—35 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
50 cs, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
10 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Keelung
50 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
45 cs, Keelung
METHYLISOPROPYL KETONE—5 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
MINT LEAVES—40 Vcs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
MOLASSES—821 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Vera Cruz
MUSK, AMBRETTE—8 cs, M Coledetz, Antwerp
MUSTARD SEED—800 bgs, Montana Mustard Seed Co, Copenhagen
2,500 bgs, R T French, Copenhagen
900 bgs, R T French, Hamburg
400 bgs, J Bieler, Hamburg
468 bgs, C Gulden, London
500 bgs, P J Anderson & Sons, London
MYROBALANS—974 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Visakhapatanam
MYROBALAN EXTRACT—700 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—1,764 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
1,833 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
1,500 bgs, Ore & Ferro Corp, Rotterdam
750 bgs, Antwerp
NUTMEG—125 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Rotterdam
318 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
60 bgs, Penang
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—100 dms, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
24 dms, Steinhall & Co, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Lionelli Packing Co, Barcelona
258 dms, Seville
420 dms, Malaga
OPIUM—200 cs, Calcutta
OREGANO—160 bgs, H H Landes & Co, Piraeus
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
56 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—323 tons, Ango Ango
414 tons, Matadi
256 tons, Belawan Deli
PALMAROSA OIL—3 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—300 tons, Matadi
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
620 bgs, Casablanca
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alleppey
240 bgs, A A Sayia, Alleppey
1,200 bgs, Cochin
480 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, East India Trading Co, Kobe
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Iskenderun
PIMENTO—48 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—9 dms Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIDECANDICATE—12 cks, Havre
POLVINYL ACETATE EMULSION—25 dms, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—401 bgs, Kobe
POPPYSEED—250 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Gdynia
300 bgs, Sokol & Co, Gdynia
200 bgs, American Almond Products Co, Gdynia
300 bgs, J Bieler, Gdynia
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golomberk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Globe Products Co, Gdynia
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—781 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—300 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
PROCAINE—100 dms, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 1,216 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
2,115 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
511 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED OIL—380 tons, Karlshamn
RICE STARCH—90 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
300 bgs, Alpha Chemical Products Co, Trieste
80 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bremen
ROSE BUDS—101 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
ROSE HIPS—109 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
RUTILE SAND—535 bgs, Metal Traders, Brisbane
SAGE LEAVES—400 bls, V A Cordovi, Rijeka
SALICYLIC ACID—171 dms, Wander Co, Hamburg
SEAWEED EXTRACT—6 cks, Wm M Allison & Co, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM [illegible]—200 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
SODIUM CYANIDE—50 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—10 cks, Liverpool
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, H Sundheimer Co, Hamburg
400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM VINYL SULFONATE—150 cbys, Dewey & Almy, Bremen
SPERM OIL—300 tons, Toshoku Ltd, N Y, Yokohama
STEARYL ALCOHOL—441 bgs, A & S Corp, Kobe
STEATITE—100 bgs, Kirchberger & Co, Madras
STRONTIUM HYDROXIDE—45 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
SULFAMIC ACID—440 bgs, International Selling Corp, Dunkirk
220 bgs, Saint Nazaire
SULFANILAMIDE—30 cks, Liverpool
SULFATHIAZOLE—44 dms, Genoa
TAMARIND SEED POWDER—67 bgs, American Key Products, Bombay
TAPIOCA—451 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—333 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TARRAGON—25 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
TEA OF MATTE—120 cs, Meer Corp, Paranagua
THALLIUM SULFATE—10 dms, Rotterdam
THEOBROMINE—20 dms, Rotterdam
THIONYL CHLORIDE—200 dms, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
TOLU BALSAM—15 cs, Barranquilla
TRIMETHYLXANTHIN—100 dms, Bremen
ZIRCON SAND—989 bgs, King Shipping Co, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AGAR—25 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
ANILINE DYES—10 dms Perryman Mojonier & Co, Amsterdam
CALCIUM NITRATE—5,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Amsterdam
5,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—22 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Withy & Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Quinabigan
1,500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Castanas
800 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
506 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaquete
1,120 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
1,120 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayande Oro
1,150 tons, Cebu
CORN STARCH—150 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bremen
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—9,778 bgs, F P Dow, Callao
2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
2,174 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
7,609 bgs, Callao
6,914 bgs, Chimbote
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,000 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IODINE, CRUDE—701 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
IRON OXIDE—5,100 bgs, F D Davis Co, London
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Tama Trading Co, Seville
200 dms, Malaga
OREGANO—340 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Salina Cruz
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—50 dms, London
RICE STARCH—150 bgs, American Key Products, Amsterdam
TITANIUM, WHITE—1,000 bgs, Ferro Corp, London
YERBA MATE—31 cs, S Boren, Buenos Aires
ZINC YELLOW—400 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ADIPIC ACID—500 bgs, Bremen
ASBESTOS FIBER—260 bgs, Durban
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples
FISHMEAL—4,348 bgs, Star Kist Foods, Huacho
FLUORSPAR—2,157 tons, A Miller, Lisbon
LICORICE ROOT—5,395 bls, Bakke
OLIVE OIL—70 dms, Foti Co, Barcelona
24 dms, Malaga
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Casablanca
WATTLE EXTRACT — 442 bgs, International Products Corp, Beira

San Francisco

ANTIMONY OXIDE—592 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE DIBASIC — 552 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, International Casein Corp, Gdynia
1,114 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
DEGRAS—30 dms, S L Abbott Co, Manchester
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Rotterdam
MARJORAM LEAVES—70 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, Mitsubishi Corp, Kobe
50 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Yokohama
PIMENTO—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Cristobal
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, London
STARCH—50 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
THIOUREA—80 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Yokohama
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—110 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
UREA—725 bgs, E Gerhard, Yokohama

Bids Wanted

Adhesives, Epoxy Resin, metal to metal structural bonding, Type I and II in accord w Mil Spec MIL-A-8623a and Amend. 1, 576 qts. each item. Bid IFB WCH-88684 Nov. 24. General Services Administration, Region 5, Business Service Center, 575 US Courthouse, 219 S. Clark Street, Chicago 4, Ill.

Gas, Freon, Compressed, Dichlorodifluoromethane, in 150-lb. government-furnished cylinders. Total: 22,500 lbs. Bid IFB QM-30-127-62-52-B Dec. 4. Purchasing Division, Schnectady General Depot, U. S. Army, Schenectady, N. Y.

Iron Blue, Red Tone, Suitable for Printing Inks, 4,000 lbs. Bid IFB BEP-41 Schedule No. 4-2, Dec. 7. Procurement Officer, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington, D. C.

Paint and White Lead, in accord w the following Specs: 1.) TT-P-47A and Amend. 1; 2.) TT-P-143A and Amend. 1; 3.) TT-P-51D; 4.) TT-W-251E; 5.) TT-W-61D; 6.) TT-P-104. Term contract, indefinite quantities. Bid IFB DA-12256 Dec. 5. General Services Administration, Business Service Center, Region 7, 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas, Tex.

Pigments-In-Oil, Term contract, 42 items, indefinite quantity, from date of award through 11 30 62. Bid IFB KCS-F-3167 Dec. 8. General Services Administration, Region 6, Business Service Center, 2306 East Bannister Road, Kansas City 31, Mo.

Tetrafluorodichloroethane, in tankcars, approx. 300,000 lbs. Bid IFB 151-62-214 Nov. 28. Atomic Energy Commission, Paducah, Ky.

Trichlorcethylene, Technical, Type I regular, approx. 165,000 lbs. Bid IFB BEP-40 Schedule No. 34, Nov. 29. Procurement Officer, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington, D. C.

Vinyl Alkyd Paint, CG Spec CGS-52P-5B and Amend. 2. Specs available. 2,400 gal black and 2,400 gal. red in gal. cans. Bid IFB 355-62B Dec. 1, Coast Guard Supply Center, 31st and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vinyl Red Paint, Anti-Fouling, CG Specs CGS-52-P-3C and Amend. 4 dtd 11 5 57. Specs available. 2,400 gallons in gal. cans, 2,600 gallons in 5-gal. cans. Bid IFB 2350-62B Nov. 29, Coast Guard Supply Center, 31st and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DCAT Chooses Chairmen Of Its 1961-62 Committees

William J. Schieffelin, 3rd, of Schieffelin & Co., newly-elected president of the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, has chosen the following to serve as chairmen of DCAT's committees for the 1961-62 fiscal year:

Advisory council, James Day (Dow Chemical Company); finance, Paul J. Cardinal (Hoffmann-LaRoche, (Inc.); legislative, Charles F. Hagan (Chas. Pfizer & Co.); membership, Barclay E. Mackinnon (NYQ Chemical Division, S. B. Penick & Co.); membership service, Arthur C. Emelin (Wallerstein Company Division of Baxter Laboratories); national council of area representatives, Floyd K. Thayer (Abbott Laboratories).

Nominating, James Day (Dow Chemical Company); operation report, Herman M. Schulman (Washine Chemical Corporation); planning, Lloyd I. Voickening (Ivers-Lee Company); public relations, Paul Klemtner (Paul Klemtner & Co.); tariff, John G. Tritsch (development department, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.); time and place, Griffin Crafts (J. W. Wilson Glass Co.); fall luncheon, L. G. Cannella (Continental Can Company).

Annual dinner and symposium, Paul J. Cardinal (Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.); annual meeting, Roland J. Dahl (E. R. Squibb & Sons Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation).

Pesticide Ingredients

—Continued from page 3

exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice, in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only.

Inert materials to be exempted when used in pesticide formulations to be applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest, are:

Acetic acid, acetone, ammonium bicarbonate, ammonium hydroxide, ammonium stearate, amyl acetate, animal glue, apple pomace and Attapulgite-type clay.

Also, benzoic acid, calcareous shale, calcite, calcium silicate, calcium, stearate, casein, citric acid, cocoa shells, coconut oil, coffee grounds, corn cobs, cornstarch and cottonseed oil, earth, disodium phosphate and dolomite.

Also, ethyl acetate, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (limited to 39 percent of pesticide formulation), tetrasodium salt (limited to 5 percent of pesticide formulation), glycerol, granite, gum arabic (acacia) and gypsum.

Also, hydrochloric acid, kaolinite-type clay, magnesium carbonate, magnesium chloride, magnesium lime, magnesium silicate, magnesium sulfate, mica, molasses and montmorillonite-type clay.

And, orange pomace, peanut shells, pyrophyllite and rice bran.

Also, soap, sodium acetate, sodium acid pyrophosphate, sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium propionate, sodium silicate, sodium sulfate, sodium tripolyphosphate, sorbitol, soybean flour and sucrose.

And, talc, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, tricalcium phosphate, trisodium phosphate, urea, vermiculite, walnut shells, wheat bran and zeolite.

Inert ingredients to be exempted from the tolerance requirements when the pesti[illegible]s are applied to growing crops only, are:

[illegible] alcohol, cyclohexane, cyclohexanone, dioxane, ethylene dichloride (1,2-dichloroethane) and formaldehyde (not more than 1 percent of pesticide formulation).

Also, hexane (including isomeric hexanes), isopropanol, methanol, methyl chloride, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, methylene chloride (dichloromethane) and toluene.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A midwest chemicals firm reports it is now making technical sodium gluconate and gluconic acid, bringing the producers' roster to four and providing another motive for the price reductions posted by competitors last fortnight. This latest entrant into what today appears to be a crowded market—its immediate predecessor brought its facility on stream early this year—is producing the chemicals via the catalytic air oxidation of food grade dextrose. The process reportedly eliminates many of the impurities "found in others' products," and affords good color, stability and long storage life.

The additional capacity was not the only reason for the sodium gluconate reduction, which amounted to 4½ cents a pound in car- or truckload of 100-pound bags. In the past two years, reportedly, foreign material has been offered here and while the quantity may not have been too large, prices were quite a bit below domestic levels.

Sharing a market with imports is hardly unusual, of course, but were it not for the sizable build-up of capacity this year, it is doubtful that US manufacturers would have been inclined to announce lower prices.

A leading drug and fine chemicals maker—one of the experts in fermentation chemistry — is getting into the monosodium glutamate business. It is the second firm to enter the market this fall. Luring new producers, it's believed, are the growing usage of MSG and the decline in imports.

Imports of crude iodine in September were only slightly smaller than the quantity brought in the preceding month. Chile, in its customary top spot on the shippers' roster, accounted for 139,143 pounds.

September imports of pyridoxine, a market where foreign competition over the past year has been an off-again on-again pressure, were substantial (see table below). So also were shipments of thiamine, which exceeded those of August by over a thousand pounds.

Ascorbic Acid—Imports of ascorbic acid declined once again in September and, at 10,300 pounds, were less than one-third of July's volume. Total value of shipments was $28,828 and the duty, $2,922.

Sources were: Japan, 7,937 pounds, valued at $19,938 and dutied at $2,093; Denmark, 1,102 pounds, valued at $2,864 and dutied at $301; West Germany, 881 pounds, valued at $2,291 and dutied at $241, and France, 380 pounds, valued at $2,735 and dutied at $287.

Gelatin—Going into October, gelatin producers held stocks totaling 15,090,000 pounds. This compared with inventories of 15,391,000 pounds thirty days earlier and 10,783,000 pounds a year earlier.

September production of gelatin was 4,763,000 pounds, up from 4,715,000 in August and 4,667,000 in September, 1960. As to type, output was, in thousands of pounds: edible 3,321; technical 208; pharmaceutical 512, and photographic 722.

Shipments of gelatin in September amounted to 5,064,000 pounds, exceeding those of August (4,780,000 pounds) but down slightly from September, 1960, volume (5,148,000 pounds). The total represented, in thousands of pounds: edible 3,396; technical 304; pharmaceutical 436, and photographic 928.

Stocks remaining at producers' facilities at the end of September broke down this way, in thousands of pounds: edible 9,066; technical 957; pharmaceutical 1,775; photographic 3,292.

Statistics were prepared by the Bureau of the Census from reports submitted by all known manufacturers.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead acetate, crystals, 3c. per lb.
Potassium acetate, NF, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 18, 1960
58.89	58.89	58.82	59.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Lead Acetate—Spot buyers are now paying an additional 3c. a pound for purified lead acetate crystals. The higher schedule, under which a single 400-pound drum lists at 37½c. a pound, will not go into effect on contract, however, until December 1.

Menthol—Imports of natural menthol in September totaled 92,837 pounds, valuel at $564,653 and dutied at $32,493. Sources were: Brazil 72,757 pounds, valued at $441,656 and dutied at $25,465; Taiwan 17,100 pounds, valued at $106,968 and dutied at $5,965; West Germany 2,300 pounds, valued at $11,163 and dutied at $805.

Also Spain, 440 pounds, valued at $2,252 and dutied at $154, and Japan, 240 pounds, valued at $2,294 and dutied at $84.

Imports of synthetic menthol in September amounted to 5,382 pounds, valued at $33,968 and dutied at $1,884. Spain shipped 4,365 pounds (Valued at $27,820 and dutied at $1,528) and France supplied the remainder.

Potassium Acetate—The spot price was boosted 2c., to 33c. a pound for a single 400-pound drum, on November 15. The higher schedule will become effective on contract next month.

Procaine Hydrochloride — Future of domestically-manufactured procaine hydrochloride is in doubt, the reason being that the Tariff Commission has rejected proposals that the tariff be restored to the pre-GATT rate.

Both domestic producers of the chemical had sought a higher duty, blaming imports for persistent market weakness. From its investigation, however, Tariff Commission concluded that the declining use of procaine penicillin, a market that has taken as much as 85 percent of total annual procaine production, was responsible.

An FDA ruling, limiting the amount of procaine penicillin per application in the treatment of dairy cows, was cited as one factor which led to the demise of procaine penicillin.

Quinidine—September imports, totaling 61,036 ounces, were valued at $45,467. The major supplier: The Netherlands, accounting for 36,164 ounces, valued at $25,846.

Imports of salts and alkaloids derived from cinchona bark, a basket category that includes quinine sulfate, amounted to 89,871 ounces, valued at $57,721, Commerce department reports.

Shipping this material here were: West Germany, 57,463 ounces at $37,627; The Netherlands, 22,584 ounces, valued at

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Imports: September

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for August and September, 1961, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		September	August
Ascorbic acid	lbs.	10,300	16,307
Caffeine	lbs.	128,046	110,375
Camphor, crude	lbs.	0	0
Refined	lbs.	30,200	62,952
Synthetic	lbs.	121,400	114,200
Iodine crude	lbs.	234,552	237,429
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	92,837	171,496
Synthetic	lbs.	5,382	27,264
Pyridoxine	lbs.	418	440
Quinidine and salts	lbs.	61,036	29,853
Saccharine	lbs.	16,102	0
Sodium alginate	lbs.	18,700	17,600
Tartaric acid and anhydride	lbs.	402,969	369,194
Thiamine	lbs.	5,366	3,996
Theobromine	lbs.	16,223	7,702
Vitamins and vitasterols, n.e.c.	lbs.	125,536	32,186

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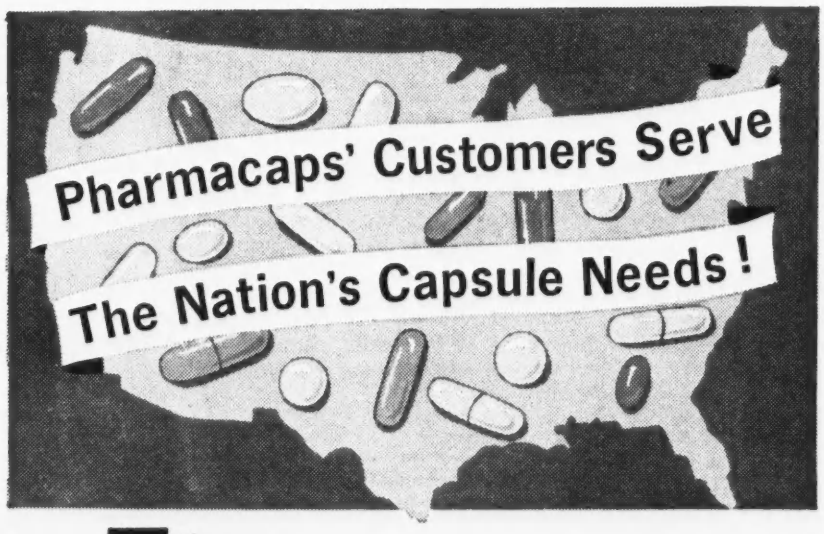

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

$16,936; United Kingdom, 9,824 ounces, valued at $3,158.

Sodium Gluconate — Major manufacturers have cut prices on technical sodium gluconate. In powder form, the chemical is now quoted at 32c. a pound for a single 250-pound drum and at 31½c. a pound for a 100-pound bag. Carload or truckload prices are uniformly 2c. a pound lower. Prices for granular material are 1c. a pound higher.

Sodium gluconate is a sequestering agent used principally in bottle washing formulations, for rust removal, aluminum etching, for stripping paint from steel and in other miscellaneous applications.

Botanicals

Agar—Agar prices are back to near normal levels. USP Kobe No. 1 strip is quoted at $2.60 a pound, down from $3, and powder is quoted at $2.40, formerly the low of a range which extended upward to $2.60 a pound. Downtrend set in with the availability of new stock.

Karaya Gum — January-May imports were 2.9 million pounds, 15 percent below the 3.4 million pounds brought in during the comparable period a year ago, BDSA says.

Kola Nuts—Three lots, totaling 756 bags, of kola nuts were detained by the Food & Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two-week period ended November 3.

Spot price on kola nuts is 11c. to 12c. a pound, unchanged. Interest is routine.

Juniper Berries—Food & Drug Administration detained 167 bags of juniper berries at the Port of New York during the two-week period ended November 3.

Quote on juniper berries remains high at 25c. to 30c. a pound. Advices from abroad indicate the new crop is very limited but, as some sources suggest, these reports may be slightly exaggerated.

Soapbark—According to published reports, there is very little soapbark remaining unsold in Chile because of recent strong demand from Europe. Prices on spot, which have been advanced 10c. a pound within the past few months, thus could strengthen.

Drug & Fine Chemical Briefs

J&J SETS UP DIVISION: Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., has formed Robert Wood Johnson Company. The new division will handle the marketing of baby products as well as many proprietary items, including the "Micrin" oral antiseptic. Beginning January 1, two J&J sales-service representatives will call on accounts nationwide, one for the new division and one for the First Aid Products Division.

LAB EQUIPMENT: Kimble Glass Company, a subsidiary of Owens-Illinois, Toledo, Ohio, is now offering "Kimax" beakers, erlenmeyer flasks and petri dishes in a wide range of styles and sizes. Until Kimble's entrance into this market, these products were available from only one supply source.

TB BATTLE SLOWS DOWN: Public Health Service reports there were 55,494 new active cases of tuberculosis in 1960. Compared with 1959, this represents a five percent decline, too small, PHS says, to eliminate the disease as a major health problem. From 1952 through 1959, the annual rate of decline in new cases averaged eight percent.

Allied and LPG Firm

—Continued from page 5

will be "extremely" high-purity olefins and aromatics. The bulk of output will be processed by Allied, which in recent years has become a substantial consumer of petroleum derived materials.

Until now, the company has purchased its petrochemical raw materials from external sources. The materials are used at Allied's Orange, Tex., polyethylene plant, Solvay Process Division's Baton Rouge facility, and at Allied's fluorocarbon facilities.

Scene of the big announcement was last week's meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago, where Louisiana's Governor Jimmie H. Davis joined Kerby Fisk, board chairman of Allied, and J. Howard Marshall, president of Union Texas, in breaking the news.

Union Texas is reported to be the country's top producer of liquefied petroleum gases and gas liquids, as well as a leading independent oil and gas producing company.

It owns and operates fourteen gas extraction plants, and has large reserves of natural gas, natural gas liquids and crude oil.

Most of the raw materials for the new plant, consisting of LPG's and gas liquids, will be supplied by Union Texas from nearby gas extraction plants.

Plans for construction are expected to be in the hands of contractors within six months, says Mr. Marshall.

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Drug Research Expenses Seen Due for Steady Rise

The US drug industry probably will be spending more than a half-billion dollars on research by 1970, and will need twice as many researchers as it now employs.

So says Nelson M. Gampfer, president of National Pharmaceutical Council. He adds that drug industry expenditures for research in 1961 will total $255 million, compared with $60.5 million ten years ago. Mr. Gampfer, who is chairman of Wm. S. Merrell Co., a division of Richardson-Merrell, Inc., Cincinnati, offered his comments at the annual fall conference of the Ohio Science Education Association, held last fortnight at Battelle Memorial Institute, Ohio State University.

According to Mr. Gampfer, the drug industry will test more than 100,000 chemical compounds this year "with the hope of finding a few that are useful to medicine. The failure-success ratio is about 2,000 to one. In other words, two thousand compounds are synthesized, tested and discarded as useless for every one drug that is eventually offered to the medical profession."

MSG: Pfizer Jumps

—Continued from page 3

seven months of this year are off sharply, amounting to 691,627 pounds vs. 969,282 pounds during the comparable period last year.

The decline is thought to be due in part to increased local consumption. However, Ajinomoto is building a plant to synthesize MSG from acrylonitrile and this unit should be ready to go next year.

Pfizer is entering a market already subject to widespread price shading.

Further, US producers face competition from Ajinomoto and it remains to be seen how much the economics of the acrylo-based plant will affect pricing.

Despite the fact that competition is keen, and will likely become even more rough-and-tumble in the near future, there are several aspects of the business which are attractive.

Based on past history alone, sales of domestic producers have actually exceeded production in three of the last four years—this despite Japanese competition.

Then, too, a large-scale fermentation products producer such as Pfizer, in adding MSG to its line, thus assures itself that its equipment will be employed even more fully.

Gov't to Buy DDT

—Continued from page 5

General Services Administration bought between 60 million and 70 million pounds of the insecticide.

This year's programming, however, is running behind that of previous years and fears are expressed in some quarters that deliveries might interfere with the domestic programs.

Last year, GSA opened bids for the first purchase of 17.8 million pounds in mid-October. Its next big purchase of 23 million pounds came in early December.

The delay in issuing invitations to bid this year has been due to the reorganization taking place in administration of the foreign trade program and to the fact that congress did not pass the foreign aid money bill until just before adjournment in September.

It can be expected, therefore, that when the formalities have been completed and the bid invitations are issued, a tight delivery schedule will be called for so that there will be as little interference with deliveries of the insecticide for domestic uses as possible.

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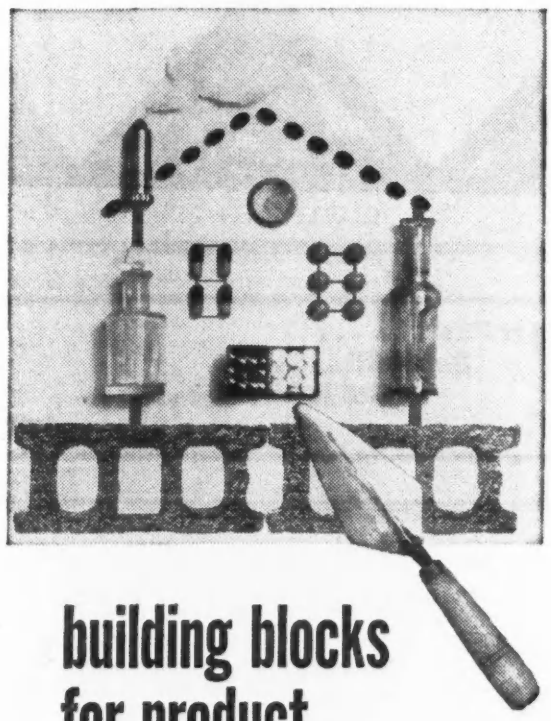

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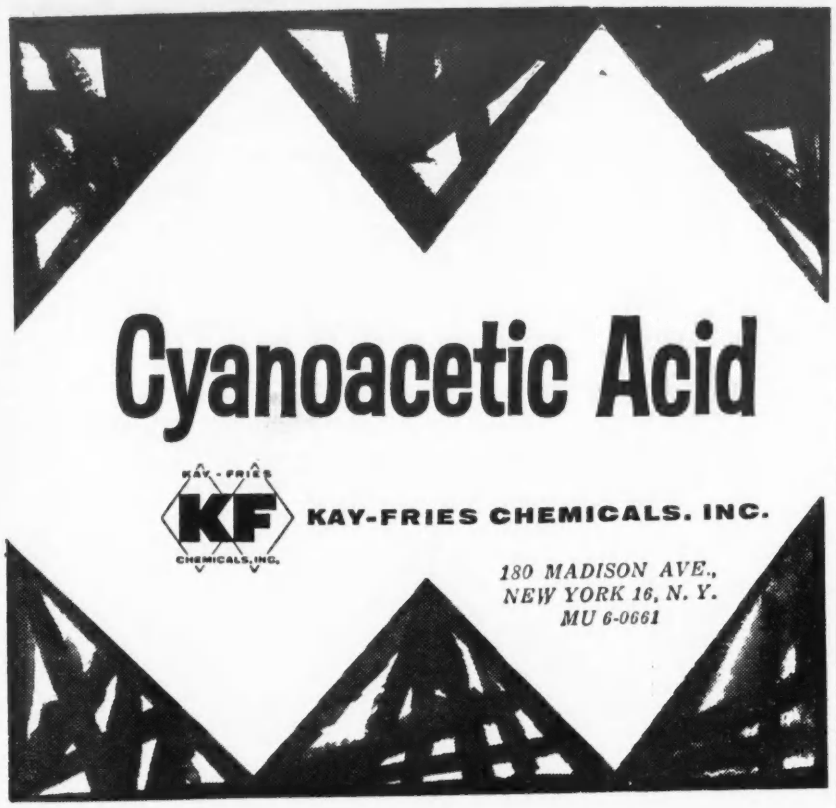

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Aluminum Makers Offer New Foreign Trade Plan

A foreign trade program for aluminum, based on import quotas fitted to the needs of each Free-World importing nation, was proposed last week by four organizations representing the aluminum industry: Aluminum Association, Aluminum Smelters Research Institute, American Die Casting Institute, and National Association of Aluminum Distributors.

The group said the aluminum industry is ready to work closely with other nations to stimulate use of aluminum through product and market development, but added that its efforts are now hampered by the effect of current import pressures on the highly-competitive markets in the US.

Under the plan advocated, the main aluminum importing countries would insure access to their markets for specific quantities of aluminum products, category by category. A voluntary arrangement such as this could be started in 1963, it was stated, and should last for a minimum of five years.

Organic Chemical Men

—Continued from page 3

must be given challenging jobs on a continuing basis," he declared.

SOCMA should back these specific principles, he said:

- Nothing must be allowed to jeopardize key industries
- The best instruments for required control on imports are reasonable and adequate tariffs. Negotiations for reductions should be on a product-by-product basis.
- Tariffs should assure fair competitive conditions as between imports and domestic products in the US market. A sufficient tariff appears to be one that compensates for the difference between the invoice value of a foreign product and the US market price.
- In determining the competitiveness of a foreign product, its function as well as its chemical structure must be taken into account.
- The constitutional right and duty of congress to regulate foreign trade cannot be compromised.

Tariff Cuts Threaten Nation

Synthetic organic chemicals are so interrelated that curtailment of production and sales of one product in an across-the-board tariff reduction could immediately spread through a whole chain of related organic chemical products, many of them essential to the national security, Dr. Black points out.

Reciprocal tariff reductions under the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade, in practice, have not really proved reciprocal, SOCMA's spokesman says.

Foreign restrictions have not been lifted in proportion to US tariff reductions, he contends. As a result, it has been necessary for American companies to locate abroad in order to protect their foreign markets.

Citing growth figures to prove it, Dr. Black notes: "These countries which our administration is so anxious to help are doing well. They suffer from a labor shortage rather than unemployment."

"It is essential," he says, "that our members from their plants and offices scattered over the country contact their own senators and representatives to give our side of the story. We suggest that you write to the President himself.

"We must present our case well. We have much to gain or much to lose."

An added highlight of the SOCMA get-together was a report from the nominating committee naming Carl A. Gerstacker, board chairman of Dow Chemical Company, as candidate for president of SOCMA in 1962.

Chester M. Brown, president of Allied Chemical Corporation, is on the slate as first vice-president and Arthur P. Kroeger, of Monsanto Chemical Company, was chosen as second vice-president.

Others nominated are:

Treasurer, Robert L. Bateman, Union Carbide Corporation; board members (class of 1964), John M. Fasoli, American Cyanamid Company, and Thomas F. Willers, Hooker Chemical Corporation; honorary board members (class of 1962), Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, of Jensen Beach, Fla., and Dr. August Merz, American Cyanamid Company.

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Furfural Pushed Out Into Spotlight By Developments Here and in Russia

Furfural, a chemical in search of a market since it first became clear over a year ago that its use in the manufacture of nylon 6/6 was fast coming to an end, is in the spotlight once against as developments both here and in the Soviet Union presage increased consumption of the chemical's derivatives. Best indication of growth prospects: a US producer's decision to put up a third furfuryl alcohol facility which, when completed in the first quarter of next year, will double its existing capacity.

The firm's expansion reflects two factors. First, faster-than-anticipated growth of FA as an intermediate in foundry core binders, a market that was still in the development stage a year ago but is now expanding rapidly as foundries install necessary machinery and, second, the need to free existing facilities to permit larger production of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.

Although a new use for THFA was hinted at last spring, the firm is still unwilling to get specific. A spokesman says, however, that usage in this area is already on a commercial scale and the future looks very bright.

One area in which trade speculation has centered is missiles, but the firm rules this out. FA does have applications here, reportedly, but the quantity is not great enough to warrant an expansion program such as the firm has charted.

Soviets See Plasticizer Applications

THFA is already used in the manufacture of plasticizers and perhaps here may be found the key to the anticipated growth of the chemical's market. The Soviets, for example, are expecting several breakthroughs in this area.

Moscow's current seven-year plan provides, according to recent reports, for a fifteen-fold increase in furfural output by 1965. This would bring capacity to an estimated 225 million pounds, almost double that of current in-place US capacity including the Puerto Rican-headquartered firm that produces furfural in the Dominican Republic.

The greater portion of the Soviet furfural reportedly will be produced by standard plants, each with an annual output of 10 million pounds, using the single-phase hydrolysis process.

Warranting this expansion, the Soviets say, are these possible applications for furfural and its derivatives in the plastics industry:

- Molding powders based on phenol-furfuraldehyde resins. US sources are not too optimistic, however, and while they see this as a nice but limited market, they think formaldehyde will not easily be replaced in this area.
- Furfural-urea resins, which exhibit high plasticity, resistance to heat and water and stability during storage.
- Furfuryl resins combining high resistance to alkalis and some mineral acids with good adhesive properties. These resins reportedly surpass phenolic resins with respect to heat and water resistance to dielectric properties and could be used as anti-corrosive coatings and in the production of abrasive papers.
- Highly heat-resistance thermosetting furfural-acetone resins, which are used in the production of organomineral concrete. Economically unsound here, it's believed.
- Maleic anhydride for glass-reinforced plastics. A great deal of time and money has been spent already in the US researching the potential of a furfural route to maleic anhydride. Conclusion: not economically feasible.

US sources have been following all the Soviet technological developments, but frankly they're not overly impressed. But here, as there, the trade is apparently guarding its secrets.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Azelaic acid, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 18, 1960
129.64	129.65	13.02	130.70

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acetone—Domestic manufacturers of acetone are apparently finding markets for their product overseas. For the first five months of the year, exports, at 6.2 million pounds, were approximately 78 percent greater than those of the like 1960 period.

Furthermore, although outshipments were at normal levels in June, July and August, September volume ran up to 3,017,879 pounds, close to the record high of May.

Already, 1961 exports exceed those of 1960 (10.7 million) and 1959 (8 million pounds). The increase probably reflects greater efforts on the part of US manufacturers of the solvent to pick up business abroad.

This is seemingly necessary because the domestic acetone market has not been too strong this year. In fact, despite the increase in capacity and supply, production may fall below the '60 level.

Exports in September were valued at $202,613. Major buyers were: Japan, 1,435,807 pounds; West Germany, 918,011 pounds, and Mexico, 551,118 pounds.

Aluminum Alkyds—A major manufacturer has set up new and lower schedules for several aluminum alkyds and aluminum alkyd chlorides.

Among the more significant changes are triethylaluminum and trisobutylaluminum. TEAL is now quoted at $1.50 a pound in either tank truck (30,000 pounds) or tank-car (10,000 gallons) quantities, TIBAL at 87½c. a pound on the same basis. For both chemicals, the former quote was $2 a pound.

Azelaic Acid—Azelaic acid has been reduced 1c. a pound. The new schedule, which went into effect on November 13, lists a drum carload price of 36c. a pound. Ton lots in drums are listed at 37c. a pound and less than ton lots at 38c. a pound.

This is the second price reduction within the past five months. Late last June, when the producer brought on stream a $6 million ozone-oxidation plant at Cincinnati, Ohio, that greatly increased its capacity for both azelaic and pelargonic acids, it simultaneously cut prices 3c. a pound.

Azelaic-based plasticizers are widely used, reportedly, in auto and furniture

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: September

Imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for August and September, 1961, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		September	August
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	611,210	322,980
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	6,650	144,960
Amyl hexyl propyl alcohol and fusel oil	[illegible]	772	33,000
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs.	1,475,460	1,411,698
Chloroacetic acid and anhydride	lbs.	314,720	248,460
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	1,300,574	0
Formic acid and anhydride	lbs.	220,912	167,156
Furfural	lbs.	0	0
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	672,429	1,568,129
Refined	lbs.	0	58,240
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	85,448	156,739
Perchloroethylene	lbs.	2,027,245	2,344,382
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	0	0
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	1,921,774	2,344,260
Vinyl acetate unpolymerized	lbs.	2,997,440	3,117,541

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Aliphatic Organics

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In announcing the latest price reduction, the producer told customers that it hoped the lower price would enable them to "employ azelaic in an ever-increasing variety of applications."

Corn Syrup—The price of corn syrup has been reduced 15c. per cwt. by a major manufacturer. Under the new schedule, which went into effect on November 9, the tankcar quote is $6.15 per cwt., delivered New York.

Dextrin—Prices were cut 20c. per cwt. on November 9. Under the new schedule, industrial grade dextrin, 6-16 mesh, canary light, is quoted at $8.93 per cwt. in carload lots.

Ethylene Glycol—Exports of ethylene glycol dropped from 12.9 million pounds in August to 4.1 million in September. The downtrend probably reflected a decrease in foreign requirements abroad rather than a lack of availability due to mounting demands here.

Destination of the bulk of the glycol exported in September was Japan, which took 3,170,421 pounds.

Gluconic Acid—Major producers have cut prices 1½c. a pound across the board.

The new schedule lists these prices: tanks, 20½c. a pound; drum carloads, 18½c. a pound and lesser quantities, 19½c. to 21c. a pound.

Glycerine—Consumption of glycerine for the first nine months of the year amounted to 203 million pounds, down from 215 million in the comparable period last year. At the same time, imports were higher and exports lower.

Through September, imports were 12.8 million pounds and exports, 10.9 million pounds. In the same period last year, Imports totaled 10.4 million pounds and exports, 15.3 million pounds.

Production of glycerine was 207.2 million pounds in the nine months, versus 231 million pounds in the 1960 period. Stocks on October 1 were 62.5 million pounds, up from 49.2 million a year earlier.

Methanol—September exports, totaling 2,021,342 gallons, were valued at $392,888. Large-volume buyers, according to the Commerce department, were: Italy, 1,149,846 gallons at $189,725; West Germany, 514,242 gallons at $98,975; and Japan, 78,515 gallons at $15,232.

Perchloroethylene—Imports of perchloroethylene in September amounted to 2,027,245 pounds, valued at $149,853 and dutied at $8,990. Shipping here were: Belgium, 1,002,059 pounds, valued at $70,907 and dutied at $4,254; France, 861,966 pounds, valued at $66,949 and dutied at $4,017; Japan, 123,900 pounds, valued at $8,041 and dutied at $428, and Canada, 39,320 pounds, valued at $3,856 and dutied at $237.

Trichloroethylene—September imports totaled 1,921,774 pounds and were valued at $130,884 and dutied at $9,816, according to the Commerce department.

On the shippers' roster: United Kingdom, 848,356 pounds, valued at $53,408 and dutied at $4,005; West Germany, 653,113 pounds, valued at $37,772 and dutied at $2,853; Canada, 258,960 pounds, valued at $29,332 and dutied at $2,200.

Also Japan, 110,220 pounds, valued at $6,763 and dutied at $507; France, 33,003 pounds, valued at $2,241 and dutied at $168, and The Netherlands, 18,122 pounds, valued at $1,368 and dutied at $103.

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Coating Materials

Red lead, litharge, and mineral orange are down another one-half cent. This marks the second time this month that these three lead pigments have fallen off in price. The latest reduction is in effect as of November 13. On November 1 red lead, litharge, and mineral orange underwent a similar one-half cent reduction. Both price drops were occasioned by a 50-cent-per-hundredweight reduction in the price of lead metal. Also affected by the new metal price is lead monosilicate, which declined 0.45 cent from prices posted on November 1. White lead basic carbonate and basic silicate, blue lead basic sulfate, and lead silicochromate, however, are not affected by the new price schedule.

Also down in price are alkyd resins. prices have been adjusted one-quarter cent to one-half cent downward in line with the recent price cut in phthalic anhydride, and the consequent reductions in phthalate ester plasticizers. Most of the new alkyd resin prices are one-half cent below former schedules. Observers have felt the drop was in the offing ever since the new price of phthalic was announced.

Another producer announces lower prices for its line of styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers, in the hope of developing wider areas of application for these resins.

Azelate low-temperature plasticizers are lower in price than at any time in their seventeen year history, reports a leading manufacturer. These plasticizers, whose end-use is to a large extent in the manufacture of vinyl products, suffered the price cut partly as a result of the chain-reaction of price reductions set off by the drop in phthalic last month, and partly as a reflection of a recent price cut in their base raw material, azelaic acid.

The casein market is, for all practical purposes, unchanged from last week. A somewhat softer tone prevails, however, with the overall price range of Argentine dropping one-quarter cent from the previous level.

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—Production of carbon black in September was 0.4 percent below that of September, 1960, according to the Bureau of Mines. On the other hand, shipments of carbon black increased 8 percent over September a year ago. Stocks at the end of September fell off from those of the same month last year by nearly 16 million pounds.

The figures read:

	Production		
	Furnace	Channel	Total
September 1961 ...	136.185	20.505	156.690
August 1961	143.616	21.474	165.040
September 1960 ...	133.232	24.058	157.290
Jan.-Sept. 1961 ...	1.260.756	195.502	1.456.258
Jan.-Sept. 1960 ...	1.359.485	220.075	1.579.560
	Shipments		
	Furnace	Channel	Total
September 1961 ...	147.874	24.576	172.450
August 1961	145.665	22.848	168.513
September 1960 ...	135.234	24.073	159.307
Jan.-Sept. 1961 ...	1.239.394	203.018	1.442.412
Jan.-Sept. 1960 ...	1.250.154	218.887	1.509.041
	Stocks		
	Furnace	Channel	Total
September 1961 ...	215.804	63.791	279.595
August 1961	227.519	67.862	295.381
September 1960 ...	196.178	68.430	264.608

Lead Pigments—Red lead, litharge and mineral orange have taken another ½c. per pound price tumble. The reduction comes as a consequence of another drop in price of lead metal. The metal dropped 50c. per hundredweight, and down went the three lead pigments for the second time this month.

The new reduced prices are in effect as of November 13. A previous ½c. price reduction occurred on November 1. It, too, was brought about as the result of an analagous price drop in lead metal.

Red lead, litharge, and mineral orange are always a sensitive index of the metal from which they are derived. When lead changes price, it is considered more or less routine for producers to follow suit with a price change in lead pigments.

Also hit by the drop in price of the metal is lead monosilicate, which declined 0.45c. as of November 13.

Unaffected by the price reduction are white lead basic carbonate and basic silicate, blue lead basic sulfate, and lead silicochromate. These pigments normally tend to hold steady in spite of any changes in price of lead metal. Basic silicate, for example, has undergone no price change since August 1959.

New prices for the pigments which were reduced are as follows:

Red lead (barrels, carlot quantities, works), 12.15c. per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Lead, red, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb.
Lead monosilicate, 0.45c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 18, 1960
103.45	103.13	103.16	103.03

For Current Prices See Page 9

Mineral Orange (barrels, carlot quantities, works), 15c. per pound.

Lead monosilicate (bags, carlot quantities, works), 12.15c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Plasticizers—Price reductions have just been announced by a leading manufacturer in the field of azelate and related low-temperature plasticizers. The reductions made are as much as 2c. per pound on some of the material. The new prices are the lowest in the seventeen-year history of these polymeric plasticizers, which are used to impart a greater flexibility and cold-weather endurance to vinyl products.

The reductions come about partly as a result of decreased costs due to increased production rates, although at the same time they reflect the competitive influence of the recent price cuts made in the line of phthalate ester plasticizers, as well as a falling off in price of azelaic acid.

Some of the azelates that suffered reductions, and their new price schedules, are as follows (price per pound, f.o.b.):

Di-2-ethylbutyl azelate—tankcars, 45c., carloads/truckloads, 47½c., ton lots, 49c., less than ton lots, 50c.

Di-iso-octyl azelate—tankcars, 39c., carloads/truckloads, 41½c., ton lots, 43c., less than ton lots, 44c.

Di-2-ethylhexyl azelate—same as di-iso-octyl azelate.

Among those plasticizers which are unaffected by the change and continue to be sold at previous levels are:

Diethylene glycol dipelargonate (a low-temperature, secondary plasticizer for vinyls)—tankcars, 35c., carloads/truckloads, 37½c., ton lots, 39c., less than ton lots, 40c.

Triethylene glycol dipelargonate (a low temperature plasticizer for synthetic rubber)—tankcars, 38c., carloads/truckloads, 40½c., ton lots, 42c., less than ton lots, 43c.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate (a fatty-type, secondary plasticizer for vinyls)—tankcars, 35¾c., carloads/truckloads, 38¼c., ton lots, 39¾c., less than ton lots, 40¾c.

Synthetic Resins

A major producer has announced a ½c. price drop in its line of alkyd resins. The announcement comes as no surprise to most observers, following as closely as it does on the heels of the recent drop in price of phthalic anhydride, and the subsequent reductions in the field of phthalate ester plasticizers.

The new prices range from ¼c. to ½c. lower, mostly ½c., depending on the alkyd. The producer's prices on urea, melamine, phenolic, maleic, ester gum, and alkyd copolymer resins remain unchanged.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Only a slight fluctuation in the market is noted, with prices unchanged to ¼c. lower. Offerings in Argentina appear adequate for current needs. Trade sources indicate production as increasing slightly due to more favorable weather conditions in producing areas.

Demand on the part of domestic users is rather quiet with a little advanced buying interest noted. Practically no offerings of Polish or French are available for the balance of the year, while light offerings of Australian for January-February arrival are in evidence. New Zealand is moving to regular outlets at 24c. to 25c.

Argentine casein in New York is selling at 18¾c. to 19½c., mostly 19c. to 19¼c.

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PLANTS AT HEFLIN, ALABAMA, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, KINGS MOUNTAIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Coating Materials

Reports indicate an occasional delivery to the New England area as low as 18½c.

Naval Stores

No unusual selling pressure is reported in the rosin market, despite the fact that there is noted a lack of real buying support. The situation is explicable on the grounds that approximately 80 percent of the receipts are being channeled into the loan program.

A further supporting factor in the market is that loan redemptions are accounting for a good-sized volume. Little rosin is reported available for commercial use.

Export demand is somewhat off, according to reports, but specialty rosins are commanding a fair amount of attention.

Coating Materials Briefs

TB & C GIVES NEW PRICES: Texas Butadiene & Chemcial Corporation announces lower prices for its "SMA" (styrene-maleic anhydride) resins. "SMA 3000A" is now offered at 49c. per pound delivered. All other anhydrous polymers in the "SMA" resin series are now priced at 54c. per pound delivered. The company states that it has lowered "SMA" prices to broaden the potential applications for the resins.

POLYETHYLENE COMPOUND: A new high density polyethylene compound specifically for pipe extrusion, is now available in commercial quantities from Union Carbide Plastics Company.

Designated "Bakelite DGDB-3044," the new material is more flexible than other Type III high-density polyethylenes, according to Carbide, and has a low melt index (0.2) which is supposed to provide superior long-term burst strength.

CELANESE MARKETS BOTTLE: A new blow-molded polyethylene bottle with a handle that doubles as a convenient grip and an aid to smooth pouring has been marketed by Celanese Plastics Company.

The hollow handle provides an air passage between the mouth and the main body of the gallon-size container. This allows air to feed back into the bottle while the liquid is being poured, eliminating gurgles and splashes.

AVISUN INTRODUCES OLEFANE A-3: AviSun Corporation announces the development of a high slip polypropylene film designed especially for high-speed packaging machines. The new film, "Olefane A-3," offers great potential for the automatic packaging of food products, confections and textile soft goods, the company says.

NEW LATEX BY KOPPERS: An improved styrene-butadiene latex, designed specifically for the paper industry, to give significantly lower viscosities in coating formulations, is now being made commercially available by the plastics division of Koppers Company. The product is called "Dylex K-54W," and is an improved version of "Dylex K-54" which was announced by Koppers eighteen months ago.

POLYMER MEMBRANE DEVELOPED: A new class of polymer-modified polypropylene fiber non-woven felts is announced by American Felt Company, Glenville, Conn., and Radiation Applications, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Toluene supplies are reported a little tight, making the currently lower east coast price of 25 cents entirely unwarranted, according to one observer. Another producer reports xylene solvent sales to the automotive industry not quite up to par, although they are expected to pick up again very shortly. In aliphatic solvents and intermediates, the normal seasonal demands are making themselves felt. Microcrystalline waxes, both laminating and coating grades, are moving to normal outlets in a routine fashion, despite the stiff competition from plastics. Comments by producers on sales in general range from "status quo" to "fairly good."

Benzene supplies at the moment are everywhere sufficient, and demand is well-sustained. It is not the current situation, but possible overcapacity in the near future, that some producers are admittedly concerned with. What with the number of new plants going on stream, they fear it may lead to the repeated practice of individual negotiated pricing in immediate terms, to the detriment of the industry in the long run.

The Texas Railroad Commission has ruled that pro-rated wells may produce on a nine-day basis next month. An eight-day schedule had been in effect since the beginning of this past May.

The oil and gas regulatory agency's ruling raised the daily average of permitted crude oil production in the state to 2,872,535 barrels. This is 134,251 barrels per calendar day more than the average of the week ended November 11.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 18, 1960
104.13	104.13	104.13	103.74

For Current Prices See Page 9

Aromatics

Benzene—Supplies are more than ample to meet all present demand for benzene. What's more, on-stream capacity is growing by leaps and bounds. "There'll be plenty of it!" is the observation of more than one producer.

Meanwhile, shipments of benzene arriving at US ports in September amounted to 6,678,148 gallons with a value estimated at $1,865,797 by the Bureau of Census.

The imports came from two sources: 4,462,063 gallons from the USSR, valued at $1,444,741 (or an average price of 32c. a gallon), and 2,216,085 gallons of motor-grade benzene from Poland, valued at $421,056 (or an average price of 19c. a gallon).

Along with Canada, Russia and Poland have been the consistently heavy suppliers of imported benzene throughout 1961.

Toluene—Supplies are reported as a little tight in spite of the currently lower East Coast prices, which might lead one to think the contrary.

This slight constriction of the domestic market was not, however, reflected in the amount of toluene shipped into the country during the month of September. September imports show only 29,943 gallons of the material, with an estimated value of $4,649. This is a far cry from the imports racked up earlier this year—for example, the 600,000 gallons that came into the US during May.

Xylene — The market for xylene continues firm, with usual local variation in price from one point to another. This local variation can be attributed in part to the fact that xylene sells in comparatively small quantities to a comparatively large number of consumers. Thus the price undergoes slight competitive conflicts in certain localized areas.

The immediate bright spot for xylene solvent use should be the increased demand from the automotive industry as new-model car production gets into full swing. Although one observer detects a minor slackening of sales in this area, it is expected to pick up again shortly.

In more long-range terms, some producers look hopefully to xylene isomer demand, banking their hopes on new uses being found for m-, o-, and p-xylene.

Xylene imports for September totaled 67,415 gallons at a total estimated value of $17,228.

Waxes

Final summary for waxes in 1960 compiled by the Bureau of Mines shows that petroleum-derived waxes rose in every category over 1959 except those of domestic demand and imports.

The score sheet reads (figures are in thousands of barrels, each barrel equals 280 pounds):

	1960	1959
Production	5,896	5,630
Imports	6	21
Exports	1,333	1,031
Stocks	905	774
Domestic Demand	4,438	4,558

Miscellaneous

Petroleum Summary: 1960—Final production figures are in for crude oil in the US in 1960. Bureau of Mines says production averaged 7,035,000 barrels per day. This was 19,000 barrels per day less than in 1959, and 135,000 barrels per day below the all-time high reached in 1957.

A comparison of 1960 and 1959 production for the four largest producing states shows declines of 4.6 percent in Texas, 2.6 percent in Oklahoma, 1.2 percent in California, and an increase of 10.5 percent in Louisiana. A side-light on the figures reveals that production in Alaska was almost three times that of 1959.

Demand for all crude oil in 1960 increased to the tune of 64,000 barrels per day. This comprised increases of 19,000 barrels per day for domestic crude and 45,000 barrels per day for foreign crude.

Crude stocks, domestic and foreign, totaled 239,800,000 barrels at the end of 1960, 17.3 million barrels below the 1959 year-end stock level.

Average value of crude oil at the well in 1960 was $2.88 per barrel, 2c. per barrel less than in 1959.

Last year marked the first full year of mandatory oil-import licensing, and in 1960 crude oil imports averaged 1,105,000 barrels per day. This represents a good-sized 5.2 percent increase over the 1959 level of 965,000 barrels per day.

As for refined products, a record high was set in 1960 when total crude runs to stills averaged 8,067,000 barrels per day. Runs of domestic crude increased 0.6 percent over 1959, while runs of foreign crude were up 5.3 percent.

Imports of petroleum products, including unfinished oils, averaged 799,000 barrels per day, 1.8 percent below the 814,000 barrels per day reported for 1959.

Petroleum Briefs

CITIES SERVICE ACQUIRES STOCK: Cities Service Company and Fairway Oil & Gas Company have jointly announced the signing of an agreement for acquisition by Cities Service of all stock of Fairway Oil & Gas.

Under the agreement, Cities Service will acquire properties involving an estimated 30 percent interest in leases covering about 7,000 acres in or near the Fairway field in Anderson and Henderson Counties, Texas.

INT'L UNIT ORGANIZED: A new subsidiary, Marathon International Oil Company, has been formed by the Ohio Oil Company of Findlay, Ohio, to function as a corporate medium for handling its international operations.

MERGER ANNOUNCED: Algas Fuel Supply Company, a Union Oil Company of California subsidiary, has acquired all of the stock of United Propane Gas Service, Inc. of San Francisco. Algas began operation of United's ten plants in Washington and Oregon earlier this month.

Crude Oil Stocks Fall

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended November 4, were 382,000 bbls. lower than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended November 4 — 250,766,000 bbls.

Preceding week—251,148,000 bbls.

This comprises a decrease of 464,000 bbls. in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 82,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

Trade Name Chemicals

Vat Dyes Seen Holding 30 Percent Of US 150-Million-Lb. Dye Market

Vat dyes, sales of which aren't expected to vary much from the $45 million recorded last year, are nevertheless enjoying what industry sources term a successful year. On the basis of their first-place rating in applications requiring high-fastness properties, it is generally felt that the vats will continue to hold about a 30 percent share in the US dye market—a market which last year rang up total sales of nearly 150 million pounds. The largest volume vat dye produced (synthetic indigo) normally runs about 8 million pounds a year and is used mainly in low-cost denim work clothes. But vat dyes are not limited to one color or to one application.

Actually, the $32.5 million in vat dyes which OPD estimates were sold in the first three quarters of '61 were utilized on cellulosic fibers in a wide variety of applications requiring fastness to sunlight, washing, bleaching and dry cleaning.

For these applications, including everything from wearing apparel to industrial and home furnishings fabrics, dye manufacturers have concentrated on formulating products to give better results quicker and more economically.

Tonnage Increase Expected

Though tonnage volume of vat dyes is expected to show a 6-8 percent increase this year over last, total market value will probably not show a proportionate increase since prices have been depressed somewhat.

Compared to other dyes, vats sell for a little more — especially in the heavy shades. However, indigo, a 6.9 million-pound item last year, is pegged at an extremely low 26c. per pound.

Basically, vat dyes are dyes which can be easily reduced by an alkaline solution to a soluble, colorless leuco or vat form in which they can readily impregnate the cellulosic fiber.

Subsequent oxidation with perborate, dichromate or similar substances produces the insoluble colored dyestuff in a form that provides high fastness to washing and chemicals.

The bulk of vat dyes are used on cellulosics and some can be used on wool, but not in their usual form. Since wool is alkali sensitive, the vat dye is applied as a leuco ester.

The dye is reduced and then stabilized by forming an ester. The leuco ester is then applied to the wool. Products of this type are produced by General Dyestuff Company, a division of General Aniline & Film, under the tradename "Algolsol." As a major dyestuff producer, the company also markets "Indanthrene" and "Algol" vat dyes.

Fastness Properties Vary

Although vat dyes are noted for their fastness properties, all are not equally fast. General Dyestuff points out that the "Indanthrene" dyes are slighly superior in fastness to the "Algol" series.

DuPont expects to kick off a joint marketing program with Riverdale Drapery Fabrics, New York, in which the "Savalux" colors will be featured on the cotton and rayon drapery and slip cover materials Riverdale is introducing late this month.

In a recent survey of the field of home furnishings fabrics, duPont color experts came to the conclusion that fastness of drapery materials to sunlight, washing, and dry cleaning could be improved.

The researchers found that slip cover fabrics also could be improved in these categories and, in addition, given better resistance to crocking or rub-off of color.

Vat dyes as a class have been thoroughly researched over the past thirty-five years, but the search for new colors and better methods of applying them goes on constantly.

Last week E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. released preliminary details concerning a new line of textile dyes called "Savalux" fast colors. The company says the new line consists of approximately twenty-five colors which have been developed from a careful selection of vat dyes already being made and three new dyes which are being produced on a limited basis.

It's expected that the new line plus the "Savagraph" vat emulsion printing process, will make available a wider range of fast colors than has been possible heretofore.

The colors are being made available only to mills which agree to use them under dyeing and printing procedures approved by duPont and to submit finished fabrics for critical testing by duPont technologists.

The "Savagraph" process, developed in recent years, is designed for print work on cellulosics and is based on dyeing experience with duPont's continuous "Pad-Steam Process" for dyeing solid shades.

"Savagraph" printing incorporates the dyes in a water-in-oil emulsion which is then printed onto fabrics from conventional equipment and dried. The prints are developed by impregnation with reducing agents and alkali, steaming, and then oxidizing and soaping.

'Saragraph' Printing

The company points out that in "Savaraph" printing the dye is completely fixed in the fiber. The vehicle used has no affinity for the vat leuco and is completely hydrolized during the steaming operation. This means that extensive soaping is not essential to produce good fastness as it is in conventional procedures where large quantities of starch-like products are used as vehicles.

The main function of soaping in this process is to remove traces of chemicals and to develop the true shade of the vat dye in cases where a pronounced shade change would take place in subsequent washings, duPont reports.

The 1962 line of drapery and slip cover materials manufactured by Riverdale Drapery Fabrics will include solid shades in addition to both roller and screen printed fabrics styled with "Savalux" colors.

The company has created a new series of designs to take advantage of the wide variety of colors offered and older Riverdale designs will also be made available in the new duPont colors. Riverdale considers high color fastness and standardization of dyes outstanding advantages of the "Savalux" line.

American Cyanamid Process

American Cyanamid Company, marketing vat dyes as "Calcoloids" (for dyeing) and "Calcosols" (for printing), has a method of printing vat dyes from an oil-in-water emulsion which is covered under US Patent No. 2,597,281.

Briefly, the Cyanamid vat dye emulsion printing system consists of a low-cost hydrocarbon solvent emulsified into a water solution of emulsifying agent, emulsion stabilizer, alkali carbonates, sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate and humectant.

Among the many uses for "Calcoloid" vat dyes are fabrics which are to be given a wash and wear finish. Cyanamid points out that regardless of the wash and wear finish, no colored garment is really wash and wear unless the dyes are fast color. Colors have to be resistant to repeated laundering under any conditions, the company says.

VAT DYES OUTPUT

1961	*48.0 million lbs.
1960	46.6 million lbs.
1959	47.4 million lbs.
1958	41.6 million lbs.
1957	42.3 million lbs.
1956	48.0 million lbs.

*Estimate

Source: Tariff Commission

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Ammonium Sulfate Case: Belgium's Shippers Absolved

A Treasury Department investigation of ammonium sulfate imports into Puerto Rico has absolved Belgian shippers of the material of charges of violating the US anti-dumping law.

The Treasury says that the quantity found to have been entered at a price slightly below an adjusted fair value was so small as to be insignificant.

The department explains that synthetic ammonium sulfate produced in Belgium for exportation to Puerto Rico is not sold for home consumption, and adds that the cokeoven ammonium sulfate sold for home consumption is inadequate in quantity to furnish a basis for a fair value comparison.

It became necessary, therefore, to compare the price of the material in Puerto Rico to the prices at which Belgium sold ammonium sulfate to other countries.

When adjustments were made for ocean freight, insurance, packing, and other charges it was found that the purchase price in Puerto Rico was lower than the weighted-average adjusted third country price by approximately 1 percent.

DIRECTS SELLING: Robert E. Ritter, appointed sales manager for the industrial chemicals division of Ultra Chemical Works, Inc., a subsidiary of Witco Chemical Company.

CO_2 Price-Fixing Pleas: Two Guilty, Two Innocent

Two of four companies charged with contempt of court in a price-fixing case have pleaded guilty, but the other two are going to stand on their pleas of innocence and face trial.

Admitting Department of Justice charges last week that they had conspired to fix prices of carbon dioxide in violation of a 1952 antitrust judgement, were Air Reduction Company, New York, and General Dynamics Corporation, Groton, Conn.

Holding to their not-guilty pleas were Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, and Chemetron Corporation, Chicago.

Four executives have entered pleas of nolo contendere. They are: J. J. Lincoln, director of marketing for Airco; George C. Cusack, president of Airco's Pure Carbonic Division; Henri C. Mathey, vice-president in charge of sales for the Liquid Carbonic Division of General Dynamics and Rex L. Nicholson, former president of Liquid Carbonic, who resigned that post in June.

Pesticide Mart

—Continued from page 4

have been slow to overcome the following difficulties encountered in most foreign countries, the Carbide man says:

- Keen and vigorous competition owing to weak laws regarding labeling and residue control.
- The need for political influence with governments in which a few individuals are in a position to decide which pesticides may be used.
- Credit terms unheard of in the US. "For instance, 360 days is not at all uncommon."
- Historic domination of certain markets by particular foreign firms. "If not protected by preferential tariffs, as is often the case, these firms will price at extremely low levels if necessary in order to prevent encroachment by a new product from some other country."

Mr. Field, whose analysis of this situation was presented last week before the third annual marketing seminar sponsored by *Farm Chemicals* magazine in New York, chides US exporters for using a traveling salesman approach "which disappeared from domestic markets in the 1920's."

"US firms that are ready to bear the cost of sound market development and research in agricultural chemicals will be able to build large markets overseas," he says. But they must, however, "build on a sounder basis than in the past.

Though useful for handling one-shot orders, export-import agents are said by Mr. Field to represent a potential threat to US overseas sales.

Such agents, operating on a small commission and supplying no sales development, "often place the product on the market at a price lower than the bona fide distributor can afford to meet."

Drugs Seized by FDA

—Continued from page 7

tory of a drug to ensure its identity, strength and purity.

They are needed by both the manufacturer and FDA to pinpoint the trouble if something is found wrong with a drug either before or after it gets on the market. FDA says it is investigating to determine who removed the control numbers and why.

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Take the Independent Subway Train at the Coliseum and get off at the 4th Ave. Station in Brooklyn . . . in less than a Half Hour, you can see MORE Equipment than at the Show . . . the most diversified and largest stock in New York. SEE FMC's square block filled with desirable machinery.

Immediate delivery of TESTED, Guaranteed equipment, replicas of many of the units you saw at the SHOW; Saving of HALF; Rental-Purchase Plan so that your machine pays for itself as it produces; thorough trial of the equipment under YOUR working conditions; producing YOUR end-product; these are a few of the advantages of FMC Guaranteed-Rebuilt Equipment.

Vacuum Shelf Dryers by Devine and Buffalo up to 86" x 78"

Stainless Steel Suspended Centrifugals from 30" to 60"

Sharples C 27 Super-D-Hydrator in Type 316 Stainless; 40 HP

S. S. Lined Rotary Dryer 50" x 20', Counter Current with Accessories

Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Mixers from 2 Gal. to 300 Gal.

A. O. Smith Pressure Tanks, Stainless Lined 10' x 18' with agitators

Porcelain Lined and Buhrstone Pebble Mills up to 8' x 8'

Raymond Automatic Pulverizers, Imp Mills and Screen Mills etc.

Nickel Clad Reactor 7' x 11'6"; Jacketed-Agitated; Manhole Top

Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 60 Plate, 27½" x 36' complete with accessories

Sargent & Wilbur Ammonia Disassociator Type A; 10,000 Cu. Ft. per hr. Hydrogen

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2 Sturtevant Micronizers 30" with Syntron Vibrators

Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter in Stainless, 18" x 28"

Welded Steel 6500 Gal. Reactor Lined with Brick; ASME Pressure

Rotex and Roball Sifters-Screens Single & Multiple Deck to 120"

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Fletcher Centrifuge, Suspended 48" dia.
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Sweetland Filters #7, #12.
U.S. Auto Jet Self-Cleaning Filter 54".
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Oliver Precoat Filters 8'x6' & 8'x10'.
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Swenson Evaporators 3625 & 5780 sq. ft.
Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined jktd. Reactor.
Spray Dryer S/S, Lab & Production Sizes.
Link Belt Dryer, Roto Louvre, 604-24, 316 S/S.
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Baker Perkins 100 Gal. Jktd. Double Arm Mixers.
Simpson 6' Dia. Intensive Mixer.
Simpson 40" Porto Muller.
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Allis Chalmers SS rotary dryer, 6 x 50'.
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Sweetland #12 Filter, 72 leaves 2" cntrs.
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Day 3 roll 14" x 30" high speed Mill with explosion proof motor.
Day Imperial st steel dbl sigma mixer, 50 gal work cap, hydraulic tilt.
Pfaudler 750 gal Reactors, model R, heavy duty agitators and glands.
Sturtevant 16' air separator, for separations up to 400 mesh.
Bird 40" x 60" SS Centrifuge, model LB with 50 HP motor.
Kue-Ken model 90 crusher, 36" x 20" opening. 160 tons per hour.

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BIRD Continuous Centrifuge 18" x 28" 316 S.S. (1952) 15 H.P. Washing.

COLUMN S.S. 4' D x 65' high, 55 plates.
TANKS S.S. 304, 2500 gal. 7' x 8' new.
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CENTRIFUGE—ATM Susp. 48" 316 S.S., 50 H.P.
ROLLER MILLS—Ross 14" x 32" Hi Speed Ross 4½" x 10".
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CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 & 6 S.S.
DRYERS—Hersey 5' x 26' Rotary Stainless Stokes vac shelf dryer 22—40"x40" shelves
Buffalo 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Despatch Ovens Elec. Heated.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
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Niagara S.S. Leaf Filter 45.5 sq. ft.
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MILLS—Day HY-R Speed Mill, 20 HP XP.
Raymond #00&000 Pulverizers
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Taylor-Stiles 7½ HP Cutter.
Rotary Cutters 1 HP & up.
Sprt-Wald Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" X 40".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel.
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Baker Perk. 15 gal. horiz. Mixer
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. mixers Jack Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Spr. Wald. 10,000 # horiz spiral mixer
Ory Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x84"
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 10,000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
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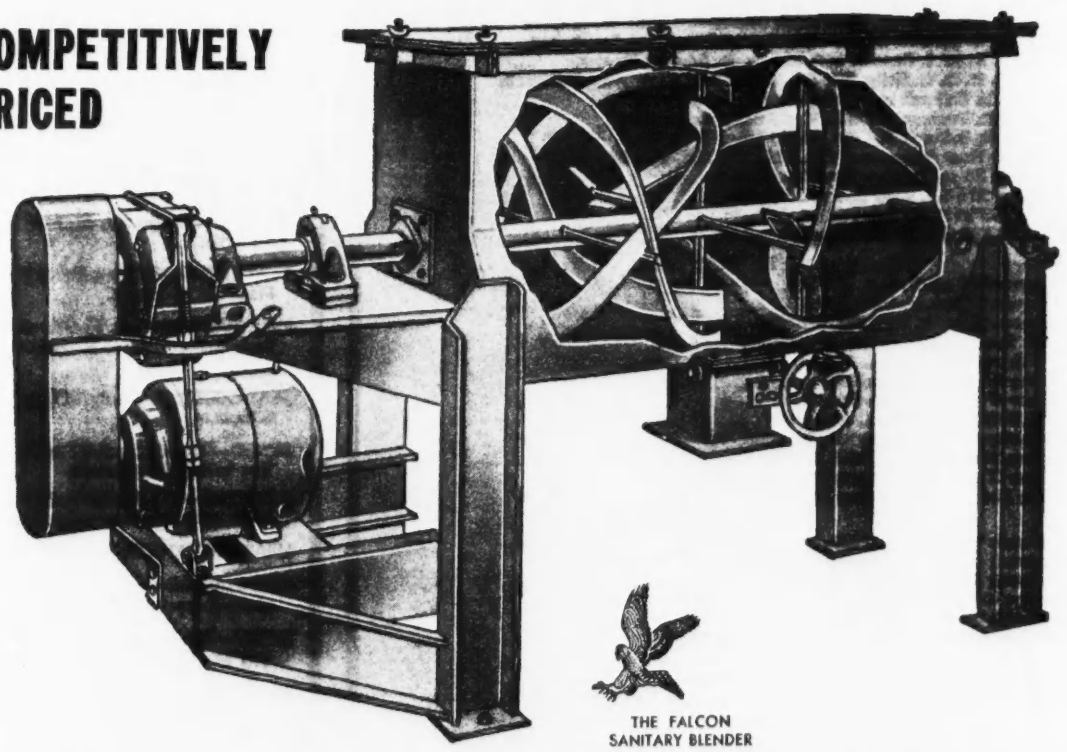

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35-61 JABEZ STREET, NEWARK 5, N. J.

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CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18"x28" Solid Bowl Continuous 304 S.S.
2—Bird 40"x60" Solid Bowl Continuous 316 S.S. UNUSED.
5—Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.
1—DeLaval AC-VO Continuous S.S. 20 HP.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" 347 S.S. Imperforate Basket, 15 HP, UNUSED.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Imperforate Basket, 40/10 HP.

TANKS

25—500 to 3500 gal. Vertical 304 S.S. Tanks opened and closed, some agitated.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5'x10', 90#.
1—2000 gal. Horizontal 304 S.S. Tank, 5'x12'.
1—2500 gal. Vertical 304 S.S. Tank, 8'x7'.
1—10,000 gal. Rubber Lined Tank, 10'x17'6".
1—5500 gal. 316 S.S. Clad Pressure Tank 250 PSI.
2—3000 gal. Aluminum Tanks, 7'x11'.
5—25,000 gal. Aluminum Storage Tanks.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — COLS

4—Glascote 500 glass lined, Jacketed Reactors.
1—Pfaudler 125 gal. 304 S.S. Jkt. Agit. Reactor, 150# int., 125# jacket.
3—Pfaudler 100 & 50 gal. glass lined, Jacketed, Agitated Reactors.
1—8650 sq. ft. NICKEL double effect forced Circulation Evaporator.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—3000 sq. ft. O. G. Kelly, 309 S.S. forced feed Evaporator, UNUSED.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—300 sq. ft. Swenson 347 S.S. Single Effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak 304 S.S. Single Effect Evaporator.
10—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 910, 536, 370, 250, 131, 70 sq. ft.
5—Pfaudler 26 sq. ft. glass lined Condensers.
1—4'6"x46' 316 S.S. Clad Column, 250 PSI.
8—3'x20', 30"x19' 347 S.S. Packed Columns.
1—24"x35' 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

2—Niagara 370 sq. ft. Vert. 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 110 sq. ft. Vert. 316 S.S.
1—Niagara 92 sq. ft. Vert. Jkt. 316 S.S.
1—#10 Sweetland 36 leaves, 3" centers.
1—#5 Sweetland 304 S.S., 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 4' dia. Monel Horizontal.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Pressure.
3—Oliver Precoat 5'x6', 5'x10', 8'x10'.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vac vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 3'x1' 316 S.S. Rotary Vac.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf, 17—60"x80" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120", atmospheric double drum complete.
1—Buflovak 32"x90" Atmos. Twin Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum.
6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6'x30', 6'x50'.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel Lined Rotary.
3—Rotary Dryers, 4'x40', 6'x50', 7'x80', 8'x80'.
1—Louisville 4½'x25' Inconel Rotary.
1—Link Belt 6'4"x24' Rota Louvre, 316 S.S.
1—Atmos. Tray, 13 shelves, 3'x3'.
2—10' and 4' dia. 304 S.S. Spray Dryers.
2—Wyssmont, 304 S.S. 6'2" and 9'6" dia.

MIXERS

1—Sturtevant 75 cu. ft. 304 S.S. Rotary Batch Blender, 20 HP.
1—Abbe 110 gal. 304 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Vacum Dispersall Mixer.
2—Baker Perkins 150 and 100 gal. jacketed double arm Sigma Blades.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—Steel jacketed Powder Mixer, 225 cu. ft.
1—50 cu. ft. Powder Mixer, 304 S.S.
1—Day 120 cu. ft. Jumbo Powder Mixer, 25 HP motor.
1—45" dia. Lancaster Mixer, 7½ HP.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 1000 cfm, 10 microns, 15 HP.
3—Hardinge 6'x36", 5'x22" and 3'x24" steel lined conical Ball Mills.
1—Sturtevant 6' dia. Air Separator, 10 HP.
1—Komarek Briquetting Press, 3½" face rolls.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, 2TH and 1S1.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24"x30' sections.
2—Tyler Hummer 3'x10' Double Deck Screens.
5—Day Roball Sifters, 40"x120", 40"x84", Double Deck.
6—Nash H10, H8, H6, H5, L5 Vacuum Pumps.
3—Nash H6, L3 347 S.S. Vacuum Pumps.
2—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines DD2-DDS2.

Partial List of Values — Send for Complete Details

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BOILERS—2 Cleaver Brooks 500 HP, 150 PSI Package units, gas/oil w/water demineralizer. New 1957.

CRYSTALLIZER — 316 Stainless steel, Struthers Wells Evaporator, 482 cu. ft. capacity.

FILTERS—Eimco, 6'x8' Rubber lined, repulper.

FILTER PRESSES — 36" plate & frame Sperry, 2 eye, open delivery, all iron.

FILTER PRESSES—36" Sperry with hydraulic closure, wood plates & frames.

ROTARY KILN—30"x40' with gas burner-blower-drive.

SEPARATOR — Gayco 5' mechanical with exhauster and Sly dust collectors.

PYROMETERS—Brown, O, 200° F Recording type.

CENTRIFUGE—Stainless Baker Perkins, Ter-Meer 12" diameter.

FURNACE—American Electric with 30 KVA Transformer Control & Indicating Pyrometers.

DUST COLLECTOR—Sly 12 bags with 5 HP Exhauster.

PUMPS—Vacuum, Nash L7 w/30 HP motor, Vee belt drive, Silencer.

AGITATOR—U.S. 30 HP Varidrive, 110/220 RPM, w/Rubber covered turbo.

HEAT EXCHANGERS—Karbate 75 PSI.

CAR PULLERS—10 HP Stephens Adamson vertical capstan.

TANKS—50,000 gal. 20x20 vertical Four (4) 10,000 gallon, horizontal.

FEEDER — Oscillating, approximately 20' long x 10" wide, enclosed.

RING ROLL CRUSHER — Sturtevant #1 with 25 HP motor, Vee belt drive.

FLOWMETERS—Stainless steel, Brooks type 1160.

PULVERIZER—American Ring Hammer with 40 HP motor, Vee belt drive.

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DISSOLVER—Cowles, 250 gallon, unused, 10 HP x-proof motor.
DISSOLVER—Turbo Mixer Corp., 450 gal.
FILTER PRESSES—18"x18", one eye open, 24"x24" 4 eye, like new; 30"x30", two eye, closed.
STERILIZER — 30"x42"x7' for 100 PSI, quick opening doors each end.
PEBBLE MILLS—42"x36" (90 gal.); 54x42 (245 gal.); 6'x8' (1000 gal.) working capacity with motors.
MIXERS—Lightnin 1 HP, 1150 RPM cone, ¾ cu. ft., 18 cu. ft., and PK 30 cu. ft. (unused).
RIBBON MIXER—22 cu. ft. & 49 cu. ft.
SCREENS—20x37 double Rotex, 28x28 s/gyrocentric, 20x96 double Roball, 40x84, 40x120 Single Rotex.
HAMMERMILLS—2 TH Mikro, 10 HP.
TEFC & Feed Motor—0000 Raymond with feed bins, Cyclone, Stocking Collector.
CONTROLLER — Recording temperature, humidity with Bristol Metameter; Dyna Master.
FEEDERS—Syntron F.O. (3"x18") F22 (8" x 18") F33 (20 x 46), F-45 stainless steel 24" x 72".
PRESSES—Stokes F1, RD3, and R with motor drives.

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DRYERS — Proctor & Schwarts Aeroform with 36"x89" Stainless steel feed drum, 8" wide apron, variable speed drive.
VACUUM PUMPS—22"x28" Pennsylvania with 40 HP 1200 RPM motor, Vee drive.
PEBBLE MILLS—#6 Abbe with one piece porcelain linings, 34 gal. oper capacity 1½ HP drive.
FILTERS — 4'6"x8" rotary vacuum, string discharge, Rubber covered, Feinc.
FILTERS—8'x8' rotary vacuum, string discharge, Rubber covered w/Aluminum Housing, Feinc.
FILTERS—Oliver 5 Disc., w/Receivers.
CENTRIFUGES — Bird continuous stainless steel 18"x28" w/10 HP motor, Vee belt drive.
VACUUM RECEIVERS—(8), 7'6" dia. x 9' deep w/cone bottoms & 2 Schutte Koerting vacuum ejectors.
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Sharples C-27 SUPER-D-HYDRATOR 316 Stainless Type BM-123C-65C, 40 HP motor.

Baker Perkins 300 gallon Stainless Steel Size 18DIM Sigma Blade MIXER, 30 HP motor.

Nash L3 Stainless VACUUM PUMPS 140 CFM (3).

11,500 gal. Stainless TANKS Agitated (2).

48"x41' Vulcan Stainless BUBBLECAP COLUMN 40 trays, 70 caps/tray, 100 PSI design.

72"x30' Budd Stainless BUBBLECAP COLUMN 21 trays, 38 caps/tray.

Pfaudler 500 gal. ELL GLASS LINED REACTOR, agitated, 75 PSI jacket, 25 PSI internal.

Pfaudler 300 gal. EL GLASS LINED REACTOR, agitated, 90 PSI jacket, 25 PSI internal.

4500 gal. 347 Stainless COIL PANS, 6'x20' with 25 turns of 2" Stainless coil (2).

5'3"x3' Oliver Precoat Rotary VACUUM FILTER, Vaportite, 316 Stainless.

Link Belt 604-24 Stainless ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER.

1860 sq. ft. Stainless REBOILER 271—1"x12 tubes.

8'x60'x⅜" Allis-Chalmers ROTARY KILN.

60"x84" Single deck Rotex #421 SCREEN.

Swenson EVAPORATOR 435 sq. ft. Stainless single effect condenser, vapor separator.

1000 gal. Dopp Ni-resist jktd., agit. REACTOR.

1000 gal. Steel REACTOR, jacketed & agitated, 125 PSI internal, 25 PSI jacket.

LaBour PUMP 316 STAINLESS 125 GPM, 211' head, Model DZ23—1½"x2", 15 HP (3).

500 ft. Glass lined jacketed PIPE 2", 3" and 4".

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4000 gal. Vertical Type 347 STAINLESS STEEL TANK 8'x12' with dished heads.

6'x36" Hardinge CONICAL BALL MILL, 75 HP.

Buflovak 6' jacketed vacuum CRYSTALLIZER.

1000 sq. ft. STAINLESS EXCHANGER, ¾" tubes.

10'x150' ROTARY KILN complete.

78"x18' STAINLESS 316 BUBBLECAP COLUMN 14 trays, 180 caps/tray, 100 PSI.

12"x18' STAINLESS PACKED COLUMN, 100 PSI.

8'x150' ROTARY KILNS complete (2).

8'x90' ROTARY DRYER complete.

10,500 gal. 316 Stainless TANK 10'x23' Vertical.

3,500 gal. 304 Stainless TANKS 8'x9' Vertical.

2,300 sq. ft. Stainless EXCHANGER, 1" tubes.

16"x10'7" Pfaudler GLASS LINED SCRUBBER COLUMN, 25 PSI and full vacuum.

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FREDRICKTOWN, MISSOURI

TYPE 316 STAINLESS & TITANIUM EQUIP. • PLANT NEW 1953

AUTOCLAVES

2—3800 gal. Struthers-Wells, 6' dia. x 18' long, brick-lined, ASME 1000 psi WP, (3) vert. Titanium Agit.
1—3500 gal. Struthers-Wells, 6' dia. x 16'4" long, T316 SS clad, ASME 300 psi WP, 45 sq. ft. T316 SS coil.
2—2850 gal. Struthers-Wells, 5'6" dia. x 15' long, brick-lined, ASME 800 psi WP, (3) vert. T316 SS Agit.
2—2250 gal. Nooter, 5' dia. x 15' long, T316 SS clad, ASME 800 psi WP, (3) vert. T316 SS Agit.
4—800 gal. Struthers-Wells 4'6" dia. x 10' long, T316 SS clad, ASME 400 psi WP, (3) vert. T316 SS Agit.
1—165 gal. Struthers-Wells, 2' dia. x 7' long, Titanium lined, ASME 1000 psi WP, (3) vert. Titanium Agit., elec. heaters.
1—5 gal. T316 SS, direct-fired, Agit.
1—3.5 gal. T316 S.S. direct-fired.
1—0.5 gal. Blaw-Knox T316 SS, 2000 psi WP, direct-fired, Agit.

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—Niagara #36H-350-2, T316 SS press.-leaf filters, 350 sq. ft., vert. leaves, horiz. jacketed tank.
2—Process Filters #901A4, T304 SS pressure leaf filters, 300 sq. ft., vert. tank & leaves.
2—Feinc 3' dia. T316 SS horiz. rotary vacuum filters.
1—Feinc 3' dia. horiz. vacuum filter, Monel & Rubber-Covered.
4—Eimco 8'x8' rotary vac. filters, rubber-covered.
1—Eimco 4'x8' T316 SS rot. vac. filter, precoat.
1—Merco #A-24, T316 SS contin. centrif., 40 HP.
1—Mercone #C-400 T316 SS contin. centrif., 40 HP.
2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS.

PUMPS

4—Aldrich 3⅛"x5" Triplex, T316 SS, 1000 psi, 30 HP.
3—Aldrich 2⅛"x3" Triplex, T316 SS, 450 psi, 10 HP.
3—Aldrich 1½"x2" Triplex, T316 SS, 1000 psi, 7½ HP.
1—Milton-Roy #M-D1-101-84-SM, T316 SS, 78 GHP @ 1000 psi.
2—Allis, 3" rubber-lined centrif., 10 HP.
3—Galigher 2" rubber-lined centrif., 5 HP.
30—Worthington 2"x1½" Worthite centrif., w/motor.
20—Worthington 1½"x1" Worthite centrif., w/motor.
6—Oliver centrif. Olivite: 2", 1¼", w/motors.
2—Ing.-Rand #10AFUS, Iron centrif., 3500 GPM @ 125' 12"x10", 125 HP.
3—Ing.-Rand #2½VHTB Iron Turbine, 1636 GPM @ 3380' head, 250 HP.
2—Worthington #16QHO-1 Iron Turbine, 3500 GPM @ 80' head, 100 HP.
2—Nash H-8 vacuum pumps, 50 HP.

CALCINERS — DRYERS — FURNACES — BOILERS

3—Bartlett & Snow, 14" I.D. x 18'5" long stainless rotary calciners, indirect gas-fired, ⅞" thick calcining tube.
1—Bartlett & Snow 3' dia. x 19'6" long rotary hot-air dryer, ¼".
1—Gas Machinery Co. 5' dia. rotary annealing furnace, 1850° FWT.
1—Gas 2-tube reformer furnace or heater, 26'10" high, 9" refractory lining, John-Zink gas burners.
2—Foster-Wheeler 5190 sq. ft. boilers, 1200 psi, 50,000#/hr., w/economizers, gas-oil fired.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

(Type 316 Stainless Steel)

3—11,800 gal. vert., 12' dia. x 14' high, 3/16", S.E. Agit.
4—10,000 gal. vert., 12'x12', 3/16", 15 HP Turbine Agit., sump pumps.
1—10,000 gal. vert., 12'x12', ¼", 15 HP Turbine Agit., JACKETED.
5—5800 gal. vert., 10'x10', 3/16", 15 HP Turbine Agit.
1—4200 gal. vert., 8'6"x9', 3/16", cone bottom.
1—3500 gal. horiz., 6'x16', 300 psi WP, dished heads, T316 SS clad, 45 sq. ft. coil.
10—3000 gal. vert., 8'x8', 3/16", Agit.
1—1700 gal. vert., 6'x8', 3/16", 10 HP Agit.
1—1150 gal. vert., 5'6"x6', 3/16", 5 HP Agit.
1—900 gal. vert., 5'x6', 3/16".
1—620 gal. vert., 3'x10'8", ¼", dished top, cone bottom.
1—560 gal. vert., 3'x9'8", ¼", dished top, cone bottom.
10—30 to 100 gal. T316 SS tanks.

EVAPORATORS— HEAT EXCHANGERS

1—1064 sq. ft. General Amer. T316 SS forced circ. evap.
1—1200 sq. ft. Swenson, T316 ELC SS single-effect vert. long-tube evap.
1—5300 sq. ft. Swenson T316 ELC SS double-effect vert. long-tube evap.
1—6570 sq. ft. Swenson T316 ELC SS 3-body, 2-stage vertical long-tube evap., T316 ELC SS vertical heaters, Neoprene rubber-lined vert. vapor bodies, with pumps, piping, controls, etc.
1—220 sq. ft., T316 SS double-pipe cooler.
2—212 sq. ft. T304 SS tru-fin tubular condensers.
2—192 sq. ft. T304 SS Graham "Monobolt" exchangers.
1—154 sq. ft. Davis exchanger, admiralty tubes.
1—90 sq. ft. Whitlock T316 SS horiz. U-tube exchanger, ASME code 1000 psi WP shell & tubes, remov. tube-bundle.

COMPRESSORS

2—Ingersoll-Rand air compressors, 2610 cfm @ 1000 psi, model #PRE-4, size 10 & 6¼x19, & 27½x16¾x19, (4) stage, 1000 HP motor.
2—Penna. air comp., 305 cfm @ 100 psi, model 3-ATC, size 12x11, 75 HP motor or 88 HP gas-engine drive.
2—Chicago-Pneumatic gas comp., 317 cfm @ 1500 psi, model #TCB-3, size 11¾ — 7¼x3⅛x13, 3-stage, 125 HP.
1—Ing.-Rand air comp., type ES-3, 10½x7⅛x3⅛, 125 HP motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

30—Nettco Agit. drives: #WT-47, WT-37, WT-27.
1—Marcy 64½ contin. ball mill, 100 HP.
2—Munson #7 rotary batch blenders, 60 cu. ft., heavy-duty, 25 HP motor.
3—Screw type stainless steel classifiers, 12" dia. x 96" long.
35—Agitators, T316 SS, 10-blade turbines, with shafts.
3—Wallace & Tiernan #W89LM Marchen scale feeders.
3—Wallace & Tiernan #A-552 dry chemical feeders.
1—Flotation machine, 4-cell, 56", w/drives.
3—Toledo 750# dial scales, portable.
1—Sweco 16" dia. Stainless separator screen.
1—Komarek-Greaves 1000#/hr. briquett press, SS rolls, 90,000 psi, w/vari-drive.
20,000'—T316 SS Pipe, Sch. 10 & Sch. 40, all sizes.
2000'—Titanium pipe & tubing.
5000'—Hard rubber, plastic pipe.
5000—T316 SS valves, screwed or flanged, to 6".
21—Nitrogen gas cylinders, 2100 psi.
20—Rubber-lined tanks, to 10,000 gal., T316 SS Agit.

STOCK ITEMS

KETTLES — REACTORS

1—2000 gal. Glascote blue G/L reactor, jacketed, ASME.
45—1400 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L jacketed kettles, Stainless cover, 3 HP Agit., baffle.
4—1350 gal. T347 SS jkt. kettles, Agit.
14—1250 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L jacketed closed reactors, Agit. vacuum, w/cond.
1—1000 gal. Dopp Cast Iron Kettle, jacket, agit.
1—1000 gal. T316 SS jkt. reactor, ASME, UNUSED.
4—800 gal. Struthers-Wells T316ELC SS clad autoclaves, 3'-6"x10', horiz., ASME 400 psi WP, w/(3) vert. titanium Agit.
1—750 gal. Graver T304 SS jkt. reactor, Agit.
35—600 gal. Pfaudler Stainless Steel jacketed kettles.
2—500 gal. T304 SS jkt. reactors, ASME, Vacuum, UNUSED.
3—500 gal. Pfaudler "R" series, glassed reactors.
6—465 gal. T304L SS reactors, 150 psi int, 165 psi jkt.
1—300 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L reactor, jkt., Agit., ASME.
1—300 gal. T304 SS jacketed reactor, ASME, UNUSED.
65—250 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L kettles, jkt.
2—200 gal. T304 SS jkt. reactors, ASME, UNUSED.
1—175 gal. T304 SS jkt. reactor, Agit.
2—100 gal. T304 SS jkt. reactors, ASME, 80 psi jkt., vac. int.—UNUSED.

EVAPORATORS—EXCHANGERS

2—Vulcan T316SS 10 plate bubble-cap columns: 110", 60" dia.
1—36" dia. x 6 plate T316SS column.
6—30" dia. x 19' T347SS packed columns.
8—24" x 16' Duriron cast packed columns.
1—24" x 33' Duriron SS packed column.
20—Copper bubble-cap columns: 20" to 54" d.
1—1960 sq. ft. T316 SS exchanger, ASME.
2—1450 sq. ft. T316 SS condensers.
6—1450 sq. ft. Stainless gas heat exchangers.
3—1000 sq. ft. Duriron pipe coolers.
1—900 sq. ft. T304 SS horiz. exchanger.
2—800, 730 sq. ft. T316 SS heat exchangers.
5—691 sq. ft. copper Dbl.-pipe coolers.
8—400 sq. ft. T304 SS pipe coolers.
12—Amer. Heat Reclaiming T316L SS spiral heat exchangers: 162, 73 sq. ft.
3—131 sq. ft. T304 SS horiz. exch., ASME 75 psi.
15—75 sq. ft. nickel 2" IPS pipe coils.
20—T316 SS condensers & heat exchangers: 510, 427, 410, 400, 390, 290, 277, 264, 250, 50, 47 sq. ft.
20—Duriron pipe coolers, 10 to 170 sq. ft.
1—1250 sq. ft. Mojonnier Stainless evap.
3—Buflovak double-effect Stainless Vert. long-tube type evaporators: 840, 710, 588 sq. ft.
1—630 sq. ft. Struthers-Wells T316 SS calandria evap.
1—370 sq. ft. Henzey Stainless evap.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak T304 SS evap., forced circulation.
1—118 sq. ft. F. J. Stokes T316 SS still.

DRYERS — KILNS

1—Buflovak 2'x7'10" rotary vacuum dryer, T304 SS, ASME jkt., 3 HP XP Agit.
4—F. J. Stokes #138J-16 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 195 sq. ft., 16 shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Dbl. drum dryers, ASME 160 psi.
1—American 42"x120" Dbl. drum dryer, stainless.
1—Buflovak 32"x52" Dbl. drum dryer.
1—American 36"x84" Dbl. drum dryer, vacuum.
1—Buflovak 6"x8" Dbl. drum dryer, Vac.
1—Buflovak 5'x12' single drum VACUUM dryer—UNUSED.
1—Vulcan 10'x11'x175' long rotary kiln, 2-tires, 13/16".
3—10'x100' rot. dryers, 5/8" welded.
1—Allis 7'x120' rotary kiln, ⅜" welded.
1—Link-Belt #900-30 Roto-Louvre dryer.
2—Bartlett & Snow 8'x6"x70' rotary dryers, ⅝" welded.
1—6'x150' rotary kiln, 5/8" welded.
1—Link-Belt #604-18 Roto-Louvre dryer.
1—Louisville 5'x30' steam-tube dryer.
2—Louisvile 4'x6"x25' steam-tube dryers.
1—Standard Steel 3'x23' rot. dryer.

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1—Pfaudler type 316 SS 100 gal. jacketed reactor.

1—Pfaudler SS 200 gal. jacketed reactor.

70—Alloy Fabricators 400 gal. SS jacketed reactors.

1—Pfaudler SS 750 gal. jacketed reactor.

2—Alloy Fabricators SS jacketed reactors, 4000 and 5000 gal.

1—Sharples SS Super-D-Canter, Model PN-14.

3—Tolhurst 30" rubber covered center slung centrifuges.

2—Fletcher rubber covered centrifuges 40" underdriven.

2—AT&M suspended type centrifuges with 36" perforate baskets, complete with motors and plows.

1—Western States type 316 SS suspended type centrifuge, complete with 40" perforate basket, plow and SS curb.

1—Patterson-Kelley SS 1000 gal. jacketed reactor.

3—Western States type 316 SS 40" suspended type centrifuge, complete with perforate baskets, plows and motors.

1—Shaples centrifuge Model D-2.

4—Sharples type 316 SS nozljectors with 40 HP explosion proof motors.

1—AT&M 12" suspended type centrifuge, SS.

2—Horizontal rubber lined storage tanks 3000 and 10,000 gal.

1—Sturtevant #7 rotary batch blender, NEW.

1—Nash Hytor vacuum pump Model H-8, NEW.

1—Stokes rotary tablet press, Model RDS-3.

1—Baker Perkins SS termeer centrifuge, Model HS-24.

5—SS double cone jacketed vacuum blenders, 10 cu. ft.

10—Robinson SS double ribbon blenders, 250 cu. ft.

1—Young SS double ribbon blender, 4 cu. ft.

1—Shriver 56"x56" filter press with hydraulic closing device.

1—Sparkler SS filter, Model 8-3.

2—Alsop filters complete with pumps, Model SD-8.

1—Niagara SS jacketed filter, Model 33-12D.

1—Pfaudler 62 sq. ft. thimble type glass lined condensers, NEW.

5—Pfaudler 14 sq. ft. thimble type glass lined condensers, NEW.

5—Pfaudler 9 sq. ft. thimble type glass lined condensers, NEW.

1—Merco SS centrifuge, Model C-9.

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2—Day 40 gallon S.S. Pony Mixers.
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1—S.S. 1000 gallon, Jacketed Tank.
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1—J. H. Day 5-roll high speed Mill.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.
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1—30" Sperry Filter, closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor.
1—Sparkler Filter 33-S-28, with Scavenger Plate, steam jacketed, like new.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters.
1—Patterson Steam Jkt. Ball Mill 42"x36".
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3—Pfaudler type P glass lined jacketed and agitated reactors, 20 gallons capacity.
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6—Vertical open top stainles tanks, 475 and 350 gallons capacity.
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1—Type 347 Stainless steel stripper column 24"x18'.
1—Devine #5-A, 11 shelf, vacuum shelf dryer, 40"x43" shelves.
1—Sharples super-D-hydrator model C-20, stainless steel basket, knife and rake.
1—500 gallon portable stainless steel mixing kettle complete.
3—F. J. Stokes Mikro vac vacuum pumps models 146-E, 149-C, 212-F.
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For Sale: 45" x 48" and 2' x 3', jacketed, Steel Ball Mills; Mixing Kettle, jacketed, approximately 900 gallons, motor, agitator, and reducer; Baker-Perkins Sigma Blade Mixer, 100 gallons, stainless steel, motorized. Irving Barcan Company, 249-51 Orient Avenue, Jersey City 5, New Jersey.

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Tidewater Set to Build Gas Processing Facility

Tidewater Oil Company, Los Angeles, expects to complete contractual arrangements by December 1 for construction of a 32 million cubic-feet-a-day natural gas processing plant at Normanna, Tex.

Hudson Engineering Corporation, Houston, will build the facility, with actual on-site work commencing about March, and completion scheduled for May.

Plant capacity at full stream operation will be 63,000 gallons a day of ethane/propane mix; 15,000 gallons a day of butane, and 8,500 gallons a day of natural gasoline.

The degree of automation in the plant will reportedly permit unattended operation, if desired, although Tidewater plans to operate the unit as a manned installation.

Cowles Hints at Edge

—Continued from page 3

pounds a year. This includes substantial imports handled by Baird Chemical Industries, Inc., New York.

Cowles says its oxidation process eliminates "many of the impurities found in competitive offerings," as well and provides better color, stability, storage life and general overall quality.

Another advantage for Cowles is use of a pure starting material requiring less plant and equipment than does a complex mixture like molasses. All three competitors use the latter for fermentation.

In addition, the company is in a position to integrate production of other carbohydrate acids and salts with the gluconic-gluconate operation. In fact, says Cowles, these two are only the first in a group of products headed for the market. Oxidation has reportedly figured large in the company's research effort for the past six years.

Though the carbohydrate process represents a relatively new departure, Cowles has already been in the oxidation field for some time with the oxidation of aromatics and production of toluic acids.

Cowles' gluconic acid is said to be water-clear and odorless. Samples have been stored for months without sign of change from the original, Cowles says.

Described as a pure white crystalline form, the sodium gluconate is said to have pronounced advantages for compounding: lower color ratings and a smaller percentage of reducing substances.

Production is at Cowles' recently completed organics plant in Joliet, Ill.

Kolker and Frontier

—Continued from page 4

supplier of aggregates and other construction materials.

Kolker is a concern that has specialized in breaking down brine salines. It owns a chloride-caustic plant and extensive facilities for the production of methyl chloride, methylene chloride, chloroform and other chlorine products in Newark.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 54

spotty, crude oil was maintained at 5½c. per pound, tanks, works with buyers ideas around 5c. Export business continued slow. Refined oil was steady. Light pressed was unchanged at 10.8c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sperm—This market remained steady and unchanged. Demand continued quite active for prompt needs. Natural winter, 45 deg., was held at 14.5c. per pound, tankcars and bleached winter, 1c. more.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Active demand created a firmer tone. Offerings were not heavy. Meal 41 percent was higher ranging from $64 to $65 per ton packed Mississippi Valley and $68 to $69, Alabama, Georgia & Carolina.

Linseed Meal—Strength predominated in this market. Solvent meal advanced $1 a ton and expeller recovered preceding week's $1 loss. Excellent demand from formula feed manufacturers found limited supplies due to curtailed production, more crushers on soybeans. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was higher at $57.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, November delivery; $57, December forward. Old process expeller meal was up to $62.50, November; $62, December, and $62.50, January-March.

Peanut Meal—Small peanut crush continued to keep supplies scarce. Prices were firm and higher. Meal, 45 percent were held at $70 to $72 per ton sacked, Alabama, Georgia area.

Soybean Meal—This market weakened after preceding week's sharp bulge, prices receding to previous level. Production was near peak capacity, easing the tight supply situation that had prevailed in Illinois and diminishing inter-area shipments. Unrestricted meal dropped $6. Eastern trunk line was down $5 to $6, other markets $2 to $4 lower. Good demand prevailed from formula feed manufacturers. Meal, 44 percent was lower at $58 per ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, prompt delivery.

Waxes, Vegetable

Reports from Brazil last week stated that the Bank of Brazil will finance the carnauba wax crop. This made exporters bullish and prices for shipment were raised 5c. per pound. Importers, however, remained on the sidelines preferring to await further developments. While trading in carnauba on spot continued spotty, limited offers for replacements at the higher levels created a firmer tone locally. No. 3 Ceara crude while unchanged was steadier at 55c. to 57c. per pound, as to quantity and No. 3 Parnahyba, 57c. to 59c. No. 3 refined was higher at 65c. to 66c. on spot. Yellows were strong because of tight situation for prompt delivery. No. 1 Ceara was maintained at 88c. to 90c. per pound, spot and Parnahyba, 2c. more. Trading was reported at these levels.

Koppers, Jefferson Lake

—Continued from page 5

pansions, however. While the cresol industry has ability now to produce more than 155 million pounds of cresylics, the problem is availability of raw materials.

Tar comes from coke, and how much tar is recovered depends largely on steel production. The steel industry has been plodding along this year at an unspectacular rate, and the hitch in tar acid output has been the availability of tar.

Petroleum cresylic producers face another problem, one of shifting technology. Their raw material is caustic wash, a solution consisting largely of caustic soda solution obtained as an off-product in the desulfurization of naphtha streams at oil refineries.

But caustic wash has been in tight supply for some time, largely because while existing refineries continue to use these facilities, the accent is shifting to hydrofining as the basis of sulfur removal.

Since raw material bases seem at best static in the petroleum cresylic industry, there's a great deal of interest in the trade as to where Jefferson Lake will obtain its needed extra supplies.

But the pressure has been on from two directions: Consumer interest has been rising, while imports of American Duty-Free (ADF) acid have been on the decline.

Interest has grown steadily for use in phenolic-type resins, functional esters, and other uses here, while export inquiry, particularly for petroleum grades, has been very strong from Latin America and other areas.

This has been in the face of a fall-off in imports of ADF acid. Traditionally, ADF material has made up as much as 20 percent of total demand here.

But imports dropped from 18 million pounds in 1959 to only 12 million pounds in 1960, and owing to demand overseas, there's no immediate prospect of a pick-up in shipments to the US.

The Koppers expansion will cover all products made at its Follansbee plant, such as phenols, cresols, cresylic acids and xylenols, and involves addition and installation of evaporators and distillation units. Completion is expected in twelve months.

Jefferson Lake's expansion is under way now, and new capacity at Greens Bayou should be reached by March 1, 1962.

Pitt-Consol's new alkylated phenolics unit is only part of an overall plan to double the company's business volume. The plant is located alongside the cresylic unit in Newark, which was completed in 1956.

The new unit is producing butylated cresols, 4-tert-butyl-5-phenol, thioanisole and other intermediates for pharmaceuticals and chemicals.

FDA's Advice

—Continued from page 4

Public Health Service, meat inspection is under the Department of Agriculture, and narcotic drugs control is under the Treasury Department.

The conference also heard a report on the new Pennsylvania food and drug law from Attorney General Stahl of that state, and a review of food and drug law administration in Kentucky from Shelby Johnson, director of the Food & Drug Section of the Kentucky Department of Health.

The new Pennsylvania statute, which goes into effect January 1, gives to the Pennsylvania Department of Health wide powers for regulation of the drug industry within the state. For the first time, Pennsylvania law now requires:

- Regulation and registration of wholesalers of drugs.
- Regulation of retail outlets for drugs, such as through grocery stores. (Pharmacies are still under the jurisdiction of the Pharmacy Board.)
- Regulation of out-of-state drug manufacturers. They can either register in the same manner as local companies or they can register their salesmen or detail men.

Helium Contract Is Let

—Continued from page 3

one in Hansford County, capable of processing 200 million cubic feet of natural gas daily, and the other in Moore County, with a capacity of 275 million cubic feet daily.

Helium content of the gas to be processed will run as high as seven-tenths of 1 percent. The company expects both plants to be completed and in operation within fourteen months. The government will pay $10.30 a thousand cubic feet for the helium.

The Phillips contract is the lowest of the four contracts that have been signed under the program. The first was with Helex Company which is to build a plant at Bushton, Kan., and sell helium to the government for $11.24 a thousand cubic feet. The other contracts are with Cities Service Helex Company, and National Helium Corporation under which the government has agreed to pay $11.78 a thousand cubic feet.

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Advertisers' Index

Abbott Laboratories 59
Allied Chemical Corporation—Plastics Division 49
Allied Chemical Corporation, Solvay Process Division 40
American Casein Company 62
American Cyanamid Company, Fine Chemicals Department 11
American Cyanamid Company, Process Chemicals Department 48
American Firstoline Corporation 39
American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc. 14
American Potash & Chemical Corporation .. 40
Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc. 57
Archer-Daniels-Midland-International 63
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc. 54
Arizona Chemical Company 53
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 48

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc. 72
Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. 39, 60
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 38
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 58
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 38
Brill Equipment Company 68
Brode Corporation, The 52

California Chemical Company, Oronite Division 22
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 24, 74
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Inc. 41
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp. 71
Chemical Service Corp. 72
Chemical Solvents, Inc. 74
Chemsol, Inc 72
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 33
Columbia Southern Chemicals (Refer to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Chemical Division).
Concord Chemical Company 74
Conray Products Co., Division Chemical Service Corp. 59
Consolidated Astronautics, Inc. 40
Coupe, Robert A. 47
Cowles Chemical Company 35

Davies Can Co., The 50
Davies Nitrate Co., Incorporated 40
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company 37

DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co. (Inc.) ... 50, 60
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. 48

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 18, 64
Emery Industries, Inc. 63
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 71

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 52
First Machinery Corp 66, 67
Fluid Energy Processing & Equipment Co.. 54
Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation Mineral Products Division 2
Freeport Sulphur Company 47
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 51

Gane's Chemical Works, Inc. 57
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 71
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. 52
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 19
Gulf Oil Corporation 50

Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.. 54
Heat & Power Co., Inc. 69
Heyden Chemical Division, Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation 59
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 1, 52
Hooker Chemical Corporation 39
Hooker Chemical Corporation Phosphorus Division 47
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc 51

Industrial Raw Materials Corp. 64

Jasper Machinery Company, Inc. 71
Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc. 31

Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc. 60
Keith Machinery Corp. 71
Keunen, Koster, Inc. 54

Lawler Company 68
Lebanon Chemical Co. 48
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 58
Lever Brothers Company 62
Loeb, H., & Son 71
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated 61

Machinecraft Corp. 71, 72
Machinery & Equipment Company 66, 67, 71
Machinery & Equipment Co., The 71
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 51
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 13, 25
Meer Corporation 58
Merck & Co., Inc. 41
Metal & Thermit Corp. 21
Metalsalts Corporation 59
Michigan Chemical Corporation 58, 62
Miles Chemical Company Division, Miles Laboratories, Inc. 15
Millmaster Chemical Corporation 74
Minute Maid Corporation, Citrus Products Division 50
Mississippi Lime Company 41
Montrose Chemical Company 19

Neville Chemical Company 74
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, Inc. 51
Northo Chemical Company 52
NYQ Chemical Division, S. B. Penick & Company 6
Nysco Laboratories, Inc. 59

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation (Organic Chemicals) 29, 30

Pan American Sulphur Company 40
Pearsall Chemical Corp. 40
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division 1
Perry Equipment Corp. 70
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 56
Pharmacaps, Inc. 58
Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation 42
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 39
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Chemical Division 38
Plastics Division, Allied Chemical Corporation 49
Polak's Frutal Works, Inc. (PFW) 52
Prior Chemical Corporation 1
Process Plants Service, Inc. 67
Procter & Gamble Co 62
Publicker Industries, Inc. 10

Raney Catalyst Co. 62
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 64
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. 62
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 74
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products Inc. 50
Rohm & Haas Company 69
Ross, F. H., & Co. 74

Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co., Inc. 40
Shell Chemical Company 27
Snow, N. J., Equipment Co. 67
Sonbert Chemical Co 58
Spencer Chemical Company 42
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. 54
Stein Equipment Co. 67
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 54
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 23
Syntex Chemical Division 60
Synthetic Products Company 64

Taconic Natural Oils Co 52
Tennessee Corporation 42
Titanium Alloy Mfg. Division, National Lead Company 64

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation 1, 8
United Box & Lumber Co. 47
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation 1
U. S. Steel Products Division, U. S. Steel Corporation 43, 44, 45, 46
United Ultramarine & Chemical Company, Inc 62

Ventura Processors 52

Wallerstein Company, Inc 17
Welch Holme & Clark Company, Inc. 54
West End Chemical Company, Division of Stauffer Chemical Company 32
Western Mica Corporation 64
Wilson-Martin Division, Wilson & Company, Inc. 54
Wolf, Bill, Inc 66
Wood Ridge Chemical Corporation 48
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation 47, 61

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Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 35*

Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., dest. frt. paid, Zone 1 lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher.
Zone 1 is East of Rockies. Zone 2 is West of Rockies.
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.47.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.30.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.23.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units, .07 - —
Vitamin A palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .07 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin) 1-50 grams vials, tins gram.45.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots. 1-5 kilo dms gram. .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram.52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol 1-10 kilo.52.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% trituration of cyanocobalmin, USP, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol gm.52.00 - —
USP solution of cyanocobalamin (5,000 micrograms per cc.), 5-gram bots gram.52.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo, dms. gram. .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF adsorbed on resin 500-gram bots 1-5 kilo dms. frt alld gram. .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo, dms. frt alld gram. .57 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D, (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione)
Vitamin K_1, 25-gram lots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha VM&P petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.51%, dms., 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms. gal.12.25 —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb 21 .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works lb 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. 22 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns lb 6.35 17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate)
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .20 .25
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .35 .40
Wollastonite fine paint grade, bgs. c.l. works ton 41.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 51.00 - —
medium paint grade, bgs., c.l. works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.39.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 —
Chicago dist gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 —
Lackawanna, N.Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .27 —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Syracuse gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal .29 —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal. .29½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .29 —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 —
Wood River, Ill gal. .28½- —
m-Xylene 95% dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif. lb 21 - —
dms. l.c.l. f.o.b. Richmond, Calif. lb .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb .08 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .09 —
tanks, works lb .06 .06½
p-Xylene dms. c.l., works lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .21 —
tanks, frt alld lb. .1645- —
Xylenol cryst. 45°-47°C. m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb .23 —
56°-58°C. m.p. dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald lb .33 —
60°-62°C. m.p. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
Xylenol fraction b.r 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal 1.30 —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 —
b.r 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C. dms c.l. same basis. gal 1.35 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine tech. dms. frt alld lb 1.15 —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb 1.20 —
Xylidines mixed o-m-p dms., c.l., or t.l. works lb .39 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .40 —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb 2.15 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered USP XV, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, primary, USP XV, 150 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
270 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
300 mcg., B_{12} per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
900 mcg. B_1 per gram, 199-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula USP dlvd lb. .18 —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 .45
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots lb.24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride bots., tins. oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .37 —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, f.o.b. works lb. .41 - .44
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., t.l.l., works lb. .2950- —
Zinc borate, bgs. 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 - —
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .27 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran. dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech., soln 50% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
fused dms c.l. works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
Tech. gran., fib, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib dms l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .55 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, comil, bbls. c.l. works, lb. .15 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .17¼- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls works lb. .49 .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½- —
Prime western, slabs, New York lb. .12 - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn. dms frt alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
300-lb. fib dms, l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
300-lb. fib dms c.l. lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead free, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .12½- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- —
Zinc oxide, leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b. works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP, 50 lb.-dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb 45 48
NF, powd., dms lb 48 49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms, frt. alld lb. .45 —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms, works lb 12½ .14
Zinc stearate, USP, ctns., c.l. lb. 41 —
lb 41 —
ctns, l.c.l. lb 42 .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher
Zinc undecylenate, 75 lb fib dms., f.o.b. works lb 2.04 - —
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.25 —
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs 10.85 —
bbls, l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.35 —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt alld lb .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb dms, frt alld lb. .55 —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Zircon (G) gran. bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb .04 —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb .06½- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bgs. 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb .04¾- —
bgs. 500 1,999-lb lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate soln. 13% ZrO_2, dms. c.l. 30,000 lbs min., works lb. .23 —
Zirconium hydride powd. electronic grade, dms. works lb.14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs. works lb. 1.50 —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb 48½- —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb .51 - —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
bgs. 5-ton lots, works lb. 62½- —
bgs. 1-ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb 63½- —
bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb .64 —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb. .66 —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs. works lb. .55 .58
Opacifier grade 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 .50
Stabilized oxide 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb .62 .68
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst. ctns., 5-ton lots works lb .37½ —

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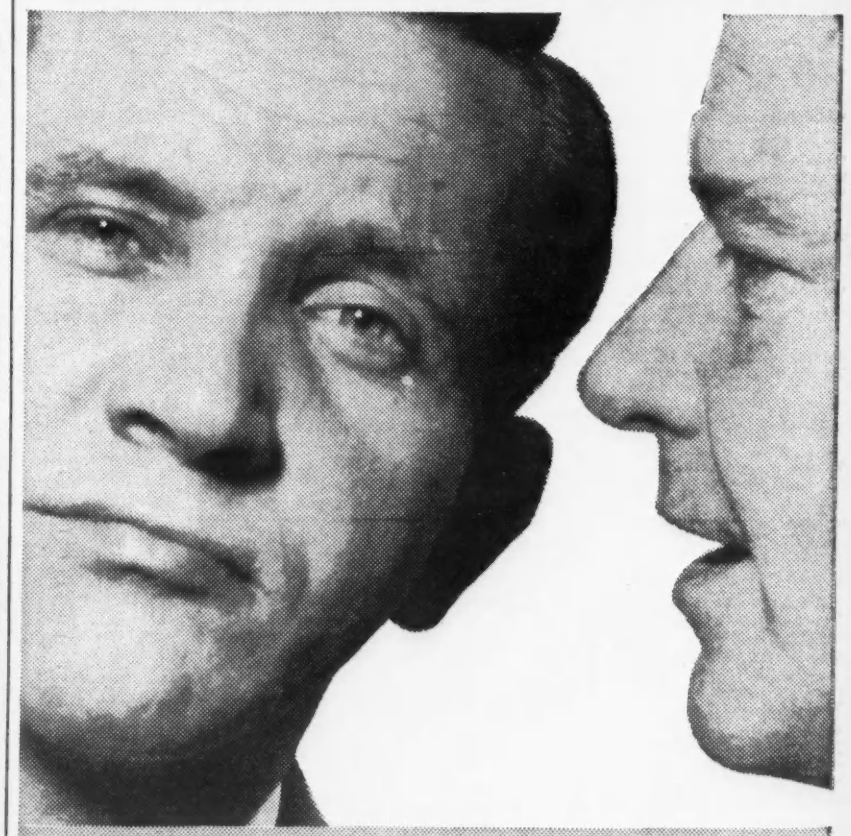

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